

A
JUSTIFICATION
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE

Netherlands East-India Company.

As it was delivered over unto the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Provinces*, the 22^d. of *July*, 1686.

Upon the Subject and Complaint of Mr. *Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Great Brittain*, touching the Affair of *Bantam*, and other Controversies at *Macassar*, and on the Coast of *Mallabar* and at *Gamron*, in the Gulf of *Persia*.

Likewise a JUSTIFICATION in Answer to the several Memorials lately given unto the States General by the Marquess of *Albeville*, touching *Meslepatam* and other Places in the *Indies*.

Translated out of *Dutch* by a good Friend, for the Satisfaction of all such as are Impartial Judges of the Matters now in dispute between the two Companies.

Printed at LONDON, in the Year 1689.

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TO THE
HIGH and MIGHTY
LORDS
THE
STATES GENERAL
OF THE
UNITED NETHERLANDS.

High and Mighty Lords,

IN obedience to your Highnesses Letter addressed the 30th. May, 1686. unto the Præsidential Chamber of the *East-India Company* at *Amsterdam*, being pleased to command the said Company in Relation to your Highnesses Resolution of the same Date, to transmit with the very first an Information unto a certain Memorial presented by Mr. *Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary of his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, unto your Highnesses the second of the said Month, touching the Business of *Bantam*; and moreover containing Complaints of what passed in the *East-Indies* at *Gamron*, *Mallabar*, and *Macassar*, with demand of Reparation. Here-
upon

upon the Regents (or Directors) of the said Company of this Nation, have, with all due Respect, this to say : First, Concerning the first Point, specifying the Business of *Bantam*, That although your Puissant Highnesses may very well remember all what hath hapned and passed since the Month of *May* 1683, when first those Clamours and heavy Complaints were made by Mr. *Chudlie*, Extraordinary Envoy, in the Assembly of your Puissant Highnesses, and thereupon soon after more fully dilated and deduced by Sir *John Chardin*, both *in voce* and in Writing. Nevertheless, assuring our selves that it will not be unacceptable to your Puissant Highnesses, that the said Memorial be again somewhat afresh reiterated, the aforesaid Regents of the *East-India Netherlands Company* will, with Permission of your Puissant Highnesses, make a short Recital; First of what in the beginning was done here in *Holland* by Conference and Treaties, and also afterwards continued, and further Progress thereof made in *England* by the Lord Ambassador *Citters*, according to the Order given him by your Puissant Highnesses; and consequently of the Proceedings held in *England* by Committees on both sides, and what further was acted in the same; and so come to the Principal Matter, to demonstrate as briefly as possibly may be, how unreasonable, and wholly ungrounded those Complaints are, which in the beginning were so clamorous: and then will fully justify the Government of *Batavia* in their Managements and Proceedings in those Affairs.

What concerns the first, Mr. *Chudlie*, Extraordinary Envoy, by his Memorial of the 25th. of *May* of the aforesaid Year 1683, complained to your Puissant Highnesses, that the Government of *Batavia* had in a manner altogether extraordinary outrageously dealt with the *English East-India Company*, and by main force

force driven them out of their ancient Place of Residence at *Bantam*; and that in so strange a manner, that not any one Example (a thing rather to be buried in silence, than related) of the like nature can be produced: And therefore requiring that the said *Netherlandish* Company should be obliged to draw back their Troops out of *Bantam*, re-establishing the *English* there again, and to make Reparation of the Losses by them sustained. But Sir *John Chardin* beforementioned, who by the foresaid *English East-India* Company was then hither in Commission, did somewhat mitigate their Complaints, apparently, because they were so verie Extravagant: And instead of accusing the Government of *Batavia*, as if they had driven the *English* out of *Bantam*, did content himself to say, that it happened through the Suggestion and Counsel of Major *St. Martin*, who commanded the *Netherlandish* Troops at *Bantam* in Chief, and that it was he that persuaded the King to put forth the *English* out of *Bantam*: And although all he affirmed was without any proof, but only grounded on a Conjecture; yet that which is to be wondred at, is, that he would form a publick Memorial on so slight and weak Grounds.

And although the *Bewinthebbers* were at that time furnished with such Elucidation of Matters as is requisite, not yet having then any of their Ships returned out of *India*, and what they knew in the *Batavia*, was by Letters only sent in *English* Ships from *England*, where the said Letters were held up some time, the Seals broken and opened, and then afterward handed to the Correspondent of the *Netherlandish* Company at *London*; notwithstanding they omitted not, according to the knowledg they had attained, to give your Highnesses Informations and Answers to their Complaints. Whereupon your Puissant High-

nesses having given an Answer to the said *Chardin* and *Chardin* (unto which the *English* Company in some passages of their Writing do appeal) soon after with the good liking of your Puissant Highnesses, a Treaty began with the forenamed *Chardin* and the *Nabestanish* Company; and the Business was so far advanced, that on both sides a final Agreement was assuredly expected, whereas on a sudden Mr. *Chardin* and Sir *John Chardin* pretending to have Command and Order from their King, to put a stop to the Business, the aforesaid Treaties here was unexpectedly broken off; however was with Consent of your Puissant Highnesses, who desired nothing more than to compose and conclude, if possible, this matter in a Friendly way, continued in *England*; whereunto the Lord Ambassador *Citters* was furnished with full Order and Power both from your Puissant Highnesses, as also from the Company here: But hereupon the *English* increasing their Demands, and as appeared afterward even in their Reply, of which shall be spoken hereafter, they avowed to have other Designs, intending to re-establish themselves at *Bantam*; unto which end in the latter part of the Year 1683, they prepared a great Fleet well manned, to effect the same; but this their Design, as themselves affirm, and complain that they might not put it in Execution, as being hindered by the deceased King, of happy Memory; Hereupon this Treaty was stopt, and no further Progress made therein, until at length it pleased his said Majesty to take way for the prosecuting of the Agreement prescribed Anno 1674, between his Majesty and this State; to wit, That the Differences should be determined and composed by Committees on both sides, who to that end, according to the aforesaid Convention, were to assemble together at *London*: The which being also approved

approved by your Puissant Highnesses, there was created a Tribunal Court, consisting of Eight Committees, Four on each part; before whom, after that the Parties on both sides had divers times appeared about the Preliminaries and Cases incident, it was thought meet, that all things should be handled in Writing, and the State of the Case so written, to be made by Demand, Answer, Reply, and Duplick (or double Reply) even to a Triplick and Quadruplick: And besides all this, there were delivered up such pieces probatory, as might serve to fortifie and maintain the Case on the one hand, with the Confutation of the same on the other hand; they of the *Netherlandish* Company also making their Demand against the Demand of the *English*; and delivering the same over by way of Reconvention or contrary Demand; for theighting of four Ships, wherewith the *Netherlandish* Company, upon the earnest Request of the *English* Company, had accommodated them, amounting to thirteen thousand nine hundred pounds *Sterling*: Inasmuch that the aforefaid Pieces being delivered to the said Committees to do Right therein, the *English* Commissaries in their Vote declared, that it was their Opinion and Sentence, that instead of all what was demanded by the *English East-Indie* Company (to wit, not only the recalling of the *Netherlandish* Troops out of *Bantam*, and the Territories thereof, but moreover and above, to deliver up the Castle and City of *Bantam*.) The *Netherlandish* Company was only bound to re-establish the said *English* Company in *Bantam*, so, and in such wise, as was demanded by Monsieur *Chardin* in the *Hague*, and to settle all things in state as it was before the War; and the Damages and Reconvention (or contrary Demands) should be reserved.

But the Committees of this State delivering in their Advice, every one of them in order did understand and declare, that forasmuch as the decision of the Case, which must be judicially determined, did depend upon the Verity of Fact, which the *English* Company had charged the *Netherlandish* Company with, and in special that the said *English* Company were by them driven out of *Bantam*, of which they could not produce the least Proof; that therefore the said *English* Company ought to have their Demand and Conclusion made, and taken up against the *Netherlandish* Company; denied them; and the said *English* Company to be condemned to satisfy the *Netherlandish* Company for the Freight of the four Ships which they demand by reconvention: By which, because of the cessation of Voices, the Case being fallen into the Terms which they were in according to the convention of Agreement of the Year 1671, must come into the hands of an Arbitrator or Compromissarius, to the choosing of whom by the aforesaid Agreement, the time of a Month was prescribed. But the said Committees for the Decision on both sides, not agreeing; for although the *English* Company were Plaintiff in Convention, yet the *English* Commissaries did not propose a Supreme Arbitrator: so hereby the whole Case, according to an Act passed and subscribed on both sides, was left in the Hands of his said Majesty and your Highnesses to be determined by you, according to the Contents of the aforesaid Agreement. And this is the Reason why the said Mr. *Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary, made the aforesaid Memorial and Address to your Puissant Highnesses, to do Justice in the Case to the Subjects of *England*. Whereupon it must needs fall under Examination, whether the Complaints which the *English* Company have, and still do make, of the Bu-
siness

ings happened at *Bantam*, be grounded on such solid Reasons, as to oblige the *Netherlandish* Company so to Re-stitute them at *Bantam*, as they were before the War; (for more than this was before denied to be due to them, by the *English* Commissaries themselves) and that with reparation of Damages and Interests; which they pretend to have sustained by the *Netherlands* Company. Now to make this Case to appear more clearly, forasmuch as since it was first presented to your Puissant Highnesses by Mr. *Chudlie* Extraordinary Envoy, and afterward more amply pressed by Sir *John Chardin*, is now wholly altered, and quite of another Face. As also that the *Netherlandish* Company hath recovered further Proofs for the confutation of what the *English* Company did bring in, and maintain; therefore it will be necessary to dive somewhat deeper into the matter.

The Case is this, Sultan *Agon*, formerly King of *Jaran*, and Father of the present King now reigning, having Resolutions, both in respect of his Age, and other Considerations, to disinvest himself of the Government, and lead a still and private Life, he made over his Kingdom to his Eldest Son, retiring himself to *Tanassa*, a place of Pleasure, about six Miles from *Bantam*, and seated a Mile from the Sea, there to spend the Residue of his Days, free from Publick Affairs. The Son seated on the Throne, and having the Government of the Kingdom in his hands, forthwith sent Ambassadors to *Batavia* (accompanied for the further Splendor, with a Train of about 300 persons) to give notice to the Government there, of his Access to the Crown; and also to Repew their Ancient Alliance: Sending also Ambassadors to *England*, where they were in such manner received, as that those of the *East-India* Company, by their Letters to the said

said King of *Bantam* in *July 1682*, written about two Years after the Young King was come unto the Crown, say, That such Honour was given to his Ambassadors, as if they had been sent from the Greatest King or Potentate of the World: Adding in the said Letter, that they did with Joy understand, that God Almighty had brought, and invested him on the Throne of his Kingdom of *Sourosoan*, that is, the Kingdom of *Bantam*, with the good Will of his Father.

And furthermore, His Majesty of *Great Britain* sent away the said Ambassadors with Presents to the Young King their Master, accompanied with an Honourable Letter to him; all which in the Process is produced, and in which he is stiled the Famous and Illustrious Sultan *Abdai Cabar Aba Nasar*, King and Lord of the said Kingdom of *Sourosoan*, that is, of *Bantam*: Adding moreover, That his Majesty received the aforesaid Ambassadors with all due Respect, according to their Character, and with entire Affection, as coming from a Prince, whose Person and Amity his Majesty desired to have in very high Esteem, and unto whom he judged it necessary to send over his Agent or Envoy, furnished with power from his Majesty, and order from the *English Company*, for to make a firmer League with the King of *Bantam*; which Testimony and Proffer of Alliance was yet further reiterated in another Letter, writ by the aforesaid *English Company* from *London* the *17th. July 1682*, also produced in the Process. By all which then it appeareth undeniably unto all that are Impartial, that the present King now ruling, was acknowledged both by the King of *Great Britain*, and by the *English Company*, as well in *England*, as in *India*, for the Lawful Lord and King of the whole Kingdom of *Bantam*, and as the Successor of his Father.

But

But forasmuch as the present King, in the direction of the Affairs of the Kingdom, did not, as it seems, fulfil the Expectation of his Father, nor satisfy the Humour of many of his Subjects, there arose a heavy Civil War in the Kingdom, in which the Malcontented intended to cast off the Yoke from their Neck, as they termed it, after they had also drawn the Old King to their Party: who thereupon strengthened himself in *Turtissa* (as also the King now reigning did in *Baniam*.) At length by force of Arms they made themselves Masters of *Baniam*, and besieged the Young King in his Castle into which he was retired; intending to bereave him both of his Throne and Life, and to set up a Younger Brother in his Place: Whereupon his King, apprehending no other way of Deliverance, having most of the Great Ones of his Kingdom animated against him, and the Commonalty also his Enemies, thought it Expedient for him to make known to the General of the Council of the *Netherlandish* Company at *Batavia*, his Miserable State, and that he not only was to expect the loss of the Crown, but also a most Cruel Death: The which he signified in most lamentable wise, imploring their Assistance: But they not judging it convenient in a case of such Importance to intrude themselves too unadvisedly, did, before they determined any thing in the least about it, conclude to interpose their Mediation betwixt Father and Son, and to that end to send Ambassadors with Letters tending to that Purpose: But the Father in a most disdainful manner rejecting the same, without vouchsafing to return any Answer at all to the Government of *Batavia*, or their Committees, the said Government did at last resolve, seeing the Condition of the Son tending to Ruin, as being forsaken almost by all, to assist him against the Rebels, and if possible,

to deliver him out of the miserable State into which he was brought ; which also they did with such Success, that notwithstanding the strong Opposition of the Enemy, we landed our Forces, raised the Siege of the Castle in which the King was, and set him again upon his Throne; who thereupon, both to demonstrate how greatly he was offended with the *English*, who had assisted his Enemies, as also to provide for his own Security for the Future, did, without any Instigation of the *Netherlandish* Company, command them to leave his Country, and to depart elsewhere with their Goods. This then being a True Narration of what passed in these Affairs, these Considerable Things do present themselves to Consideration.

First, That the Old King having made over his Kingdom to his Eldest Son, he thereby became Lawful King by his Father's Transport, and was acknowledged so to be by the King of *Great Britain*, and by that of the *English East-Indie* Company.

Secondly, That he thereby being Lawful King, his Subjects in taking up Arms against him, were Rebels.

Thirdly, That according to the Law of Nature and of Nations, it is not only permitted, to be Assistent unto a King that is oppressed by his Subjects, but that such Assistance is approveable, and a Work of Charity and Love.

Fourthly, That it is contrary to the Rule of Justice, to ascribe the evil Consequences of a Lawful and Worthy Act, unto him that is the Author of the said Act, and not of the Consequences.

Fifthly, That it is altogether against Reason, to impute the Chasing of the *English* out of *Bantam*, unto them of the Government of *Batavia*, and to their Auxiliary Forces; because it is manifest, that the Departure

parture of the *English* out of *Bantam* was not a Necessary, but an Accidental Consequence; the King not causing them to depart because he was Victorious (for he had suffered them to live there from the time he came to the Crown until the War, to wit, during the two years of his Reign) but only because he was certain they had assisted his Rebels; besides many other Suspicions he might justly have taken up against them.

But against this, they of the *English* Company do ledge, and depose for a real Truth, That they of *Java* had raised and fomented the Quarrels between the Old and the Young King of *Bantam*.

That two years before the War began, they had had secret Negotiation with *Pangeran Diepa Panerat*, one of the Principal Ministers of the Young King, to bring about this their Design.

That they afterward, having got this King into their Snare, and most perfidiously brought him under their Yoke, forthwith forced him to drive out the *English*.

And to make the Ministers of the *Netherlandish* Company yet the more suspected and sinking to all the World, they undertook in the beginning of the Year 1683, to represent unto the King of Great Britain that the foresaid Major *St. Martin*, who commanded over the Forces of the *Netherlandish* Company at *Bantam* in chief, had committed very many Enormities against the Factors, People, and the Effects of the *English* Company at *Bantam*; so far, that they dispossessed, and drove them out of their place of Residence: But instead that the *English* Company ought to have proved the Facts which are Essential to the Thing, in case they herein aimed to Triumph, they do not in the whole product which they made in the Process thereof,

of, so much as alledge the least appearance, either directly or indirectly, no, not so much as consequently might serve for the verifying of the Enormities of such Facts.

And although the *Netherlandish* Company might stand upon the Negative, which is not necessary, nay, many times possible to be proved, save only indirectly (for no man can in a direct manner prove that which is not) nevertheless to manifest clearly that they of the Government of *Batavia* are altogether blameless, let us only consider the moral Impossibility of the aforesaid Fact, viz. That the Governors of *Batavia* should have raised and fomented the Questions and Differences between the Father and the Son; as also the notorious Falshood of the second Fact, namely, That the said Government should have forced the King to cause the *English* to depart out of *Bantam*.

What concerns the first, It's known to the World, that for a long time there had been no good Intelligence between the Old King, and the Government of *Batavia*; no, not so much as to the least Correspondence: For the latter finding themselves much affronted and injured, insomuch that at last they took up Arms against each other, the War not ending, until the Son came to the Crown: so that they could not stir up the Son against the Father, much less foment their Quarrel.

And what Folly would it have been for them of *Batavia*, to animate the Father to War against the Son, forasmuch as they lived with the Son in Amity, and as Good Neighbours, not having any Reason in the least to complain of his Government and Conduct towards them; whereas on the contrary, if the Father had got the upper hand, they should have been in a far worse Condition, and attracted a new Enemy against themselves.

And

And that they should have stirred up the Son against the Father, and encouraged him to War, cannot be imagined by any that are in their right Sences; partly because thereby they could not expect any Profit or Advantage; or if they had, it would have been mixt with an uncertainty as to the Event. And again, the Son would then have endeavoured to have been aforesaid, and the first Aggressor; whereas on the contrary, it was the Father, who thereby got so great Advantage over the Son, burning and ruitating the City, and keeping his said Son besieged in his own Castle: So that, had it not been for the Intervention and Succours of them of *Batavia*, the Father certainly would have triumphed over the Son. And put to case the War had ended according to the intention and advantage of the Son, what more could he have expected thereby, who already sat on the Throne, and could be no greater than he was? Would the Son be listned to such Counsel, and engaged in a War against his Father, whose Interest consisted in Governing his Kingdom in Peace? And doth it not hence follow, that all these Troubles did arise from their being breathed after nothing more than Change? who being able or willing to submit to the Government of the Young King, revolted against him, with intention to thrust him from his Throne, and to set another more sutable to their liking and humour? Which their Design also so far succeeded, that the Young King was brought to the point of losing his Crown and Life.

Could the Government of *Bantam*, at the beginning have with any reason imagined, that the Young King should finally have got the upper hand over his Enemies and Rebels? Or that the *English* should have intermeddled with that War, and would have assisted the

the Rebels against their own Prince, whom themselves owned as Lawful King (of which hereafter shall be more largely spoken) and he thereupon should have thrust the *English* out of his Kingdom?

Would they have stirred up the Son against the Father, after that the Son by so many lamentable Letters had implored their Assistance, and let it come to that Extremity, that in case they had delayed but one day longer, he must have given himself over to his Rebels, and undergone a cruel Death?

In case the Rebels (before it was delivered by the *Netherlandish* Forces) had taken the Castle, and murdered the King, could they have hindred, that either the Old King, or one of his Younger Sons should have obtained the Crown, and so managed the Affairs of his Kingdom, as to take Vengeance of them, that had opposed themselves against his Designs?

And if so be that in cases of such nature, place may be given to Conjectures and Presumptions, is it not most probable, that the *English* themselves have done that very thing, which they falsely impute to the *Netherlandish* Company?

They publish for a certain Truth; That the Young King, while the Father as yet govern'd the Kingdom, assassinated their Agent and Commises; and that he always carried himself as an Enemy to them, whereas on the contrary, the Government of the Father was most Grateful unto them.

Doth it then seem to be such an ungrounded Presumption, that they (partly to revenge themselves of that Massacre, of which the King of *Great Britain* in his Letter to the now King of *Bantam*, declareth himself so sensible) and partly that it was much for their Interest, that the Son might be pull'd down from the Throne, and put to death, and that the Father of another

another Brother were set up; they should labour to kindle the Fire and foment this War? Especially hereunto concurring, that they were so soon ready to joyn their Forces to the Assistance of the Father, without which the Father could not have obtained those Advantages, nor the Son be brought to such a Labyrinth.

Also it will clearly appear, that all the Mischief which is come to the *English* Company in this business is wholly from the bad Management of Affairs by their own Men and Ministers in *Bantam*.

For the King of *Great Brittain*, and the *English* Company, acknowledg the Young King for the alone King and Sovereign.

But their Ministers declare him to be an Usurper, and a Rebel of the Father.

Their Masters endeavour to establish a settled Peace with him.

They set themselves formally against him as their Enemy.

Their Masters endeavour to Oblige the Son by all means possible, and send great quantity of all manner of Ammunition of War to him.

They do not only disoblige him in all things, but even assist his Enemies with the Provision sent to his Assistance.

Their Masters in their fore-mentioned Letter, pray that God the Creator of Heaven and Earth, would bless and prosper him.

They endeavour to bereave him of his Throne, and make him the most miserable of men.

So that having by these Unrighteous Courses brought upon themselves to be driven out of *Bantam*, they now know not how to excuse the Matter.

And being disappointed in their Design, as fallen into the Pit they digged for others, they are at their Wits End, and know not what to do; some body must be found out upon whom to lay the Blame, and the next that comes to hand is the *Netherlandish* Company, *Hic mihi turbat aquas.*

But had they fate still, or had (as they would make the World believe) kept themselves Neutral, according to the Will and Footsteps of their Masters; or had they instead of helping the Old, assisted the Young King, these difficulties nor questions had never happened.

And how can the *English*, with any shew of reason, dispute or call in question the Sovereignty of the Young King; seeing it is a known case, that the sending and admitting of Ambassadors and Agents, together with the making of Treaties and Alliances, are true Tokens of a Sovereign Power; and therefore all such as admit and receive Ambassies, do thereby acknowledg the Sovereignty of them that send the same: which is also further owned by proffers of Alliances and Leagues, which cannot be erected but between Sovereigns.

Now as to the Second Fact: to wit, That after the *Netherlandish* Company had got the Young King into their Snares, and perfidiously brought him under their Yoke, they then should have forced him to the Expulsion of the *English*: This we have before manifested to be a false Fiction; For first, They ought not in a case of so great weight and tendency, to make such odious and malicious Positions, except they had clear and convincing Proofs at hand. There is not any one of the Witnesses, which the *English* Company have produced, that mentions a Word thereof, or that speaks of Snares into which they of *Batavia* caused the

the Young King to fall, or of any Yoke under which, against all fidelity, they had brought him.

It is true, they produce in the Proceſs one Mr. *Waite*, ſpeaking of the departure of the *Engliſh* by Order of the King; who relates only of an hard Conteſt between the ſaid King and Major Sir *Martin*, before that Order of cauſing them to depart, could be obtained from him: *But being*, ſaith he, *altogether under the Power of the Hollanders, he was neceſſitated therunto.* But beſides what might be alledged to weaken this Aſſertion, he confeſſeth, *That what he winneſſeth thereof, is not of his own Knowledge, but that he believeth it to be True upon the Credit of Perſons of Worth;* which of it ſelf is enough to reject the ſame: As alſo it is very obſervable what on this Subject the foreſaid Sir *Martin*, and others with him, do declare; to wit, *That the Conteſt was not to diſpoſe the King to the Ejection of the Engliſh, but to turn away the Wrath and Indignation of the King* (which becauſe of their Aſſiſtance of his Father and the Rebels, he had taken up againſt them) *and thereby to deliver them from the loſs of all their Goods, yea Life it ſelf, as out of Revenge he had determined againſt them:* Which alſo was ſo taken and acknowledged by the *Engliſh* Company at *Bantam*, when by their *Agent* they returned thanks unto the Miniſters of the *Netherlandiſh* Company for their Protection. But ſuppoſe the King had not been ſo incenſed againſt them, as hath been ſaid; and that he had not had deſign at all to be avenged on them, yet the meer conſideration of his Security might have moved him to their Ejection, as being aſſured they aſſiſted his Rebels; and in apprehenſion, that they, as well verſed in Warlike Affairs, might from *England*, or elſewhere, re-enforce themſelves with Ships and Soldiers; beſides the perillous Neighbourhood of their Warehouse

to his Castle, his Father lying round about *Bantam* with his Army, and keeping it yet for some Months besieged; and he as yet by his Auxiliary Forces having only the Sea open, might, if he were not very circumspect, be again suddenly assaulted; or at least, the *English* remaining in *Bantam*, by spying all opportunities, make Discoveries to the Enemies; so as in the way of Providence, it was requisite for him to do what he did.

If the Letters (brought in the Process) be reviewed, it will appear, whether it be true, as is imputed to them; that they of their own motion did send Succours to the said King; yea so, as thereby (if their most injurious Aspersions were true) to get him into their Clutches: or on the contrary, that it was done at the Great, and Instant Entreaties of the Young King, after that all ways of Reconciliation had in vain been attempted.

But forasmuch as this Assistance and Succour is thus averily, and after so odious a manner declaimed, it will be necessary to relate the same somewhat more fully, and more clearly to discover the occasion and progress thereof.

After the Rulers of *Batavia* had ripely consulted about the constitution of the Affairs of the Young King, they thought meet, as also hath before been specified, to proffer their Service of Mediation between the Father and the Son: To which end they wrote two Letters in civil and obliging Terms, testifying their Purpose and Affection in a way of Friendship to accommodate, and lay by their questions and differences; and with that Intention sent their Plenipotentiaries with Letters, the one to the Father, and the other to the Son, in a Ship prepared to that End; after that some days before, by way of advance, they had

had also sent three other Ships : But considering those Plenipotentiaries went unto a place where the Parties on both sides were in Arms, and not being certain whether they might meet with Friends or Enemies ; they therefore judged themselves obliged to put them into a posture of Defence, furnishing them with Weapons, in case of necessity, to make Resistance to such, as forgetting the Right of Nations (especially in that confused State of things) and the respect that ought to be given to Publick Persons, might possibly attempt to lay hold on, and injure them. And this is that Fleet of Ships and Barks, which in these and other of their Writings, they so much enhance and make a stir about, as sent to *Bantam*, to land our Troops there.

Our foresaid Plenipotentiaries having waited some time for an Answer from the Old King, received none : And not knowing what properly the Intention of these men might be as to them, sent a good Troop of men, to inform themselves more exactly of the State of things : But being a little advanced, they met some *Europeans*, who by an *English* Man enquired of them, wherefore they came to intermeddle with the differences of the two Kings ? Whereupon being answered, That they came as Friends to procure a Peace between the Father and the Son ; they soon perceived the Design they had formed against them ; For forthwith they saw a Great Troop of Men gathered together, making ready some Fireships, and other Vessels fitted for War ; making a shew, as if they would fall foul with us, who verily were too few in Number, to have thoughts to attempt any thing against so powerful an Enemy, who seemed to come against them : which also they did, and came to the Deed it self, shooting at us : and with their

Canons, which were managed by the *English*, they much endamaged our Ships; whereby they perceived that they not only did not accept of our Mediation, but also that they treated us as Enemies. Upon which they of *Batavia* soon resolved, by force of Arms, to deliver the young King out of this Misery and the brink of Death; and to this end to send a sufficient power of Ships and Men to his Assistance, which also had that Success, as before is mentioned.

The Assistance which the *English* gave to the Old King, whereby the Displeasure and Wrath of the Young King was so kindled against them, even to their Ejection out of his Country, is so notoriously known to the World, that besides the Proofs which the *Netherlandish* Company have already alledged, they yet further could bring hundreds of convincing Testimonies; but let only the Letters of the Young King, which he sent from his besieged Castle to them of *Batavia*, be produced, and you shall hear him complaining in these formal Words.

What Reason hath the English Captain to help to shoot at me, without once laying to heart that he is Resident in my Land and Sea? This is yet worse, that Mr. Bowyer (one of the English Merchants at Bantam) causes my House to be shot at; not once thinking, that I desired the King of England that he might be Captain in the English Lodge. I request of Captain Moor Speelman, that he will warn the English not to come on Shore, to shoot at my House, and assist mine Enemy also with Powder; forasmuch as he hath his Residence in my Land, but not in the Land of Sultan Agon (the Old King.) As also to perswade them not to follow mine Enemy, seeing they drink my Water, and dwell in my Land; and that they close no more with Sultan Agon: If Captain Moor have Love for me, let him be pleased forcibly

forcibly to insinuate this unto the English, that above all things they shoot not at my House, nor betake themselves to Land.

The which also in a following Letter to the Major St. Martin, he further confirmed.

Beside, the said King did afterward make often Complaints to the whole World, that the *English* had given all assistance to his Enemies: Yea one of the *English* themselves, relates in a certain Book printed at *London*, in which he gives an Account of what passed at *Bantam* during the War, and of which he was an Eye-witness, viz. That they of the *English* Nation had furnished the Old King with most of all the Ammunition he had; and withall, that they used all means possible, to encourage and incense the *Javans* against the Dutch: And thereupon he concludes, that they (to wit, the *English*) had no Ground much to rely upon the Friendship of the *Netherlanders*, in case they once came to set foot on Land: Notwithstanding they are not ashamed to deny all this. Yea, in the Memorial delivered by Mr. *Chardin* (while he was here) and seconded, and further confirmed by a certain Memorial, which the *English* Company together with their Demands, delivered over to the Commissaries, who were to decide on both sides: Namely, that the *English* in all this while, had kept themselves altogether Neutral between the said opposing Parties; and conclude from thence, that the King had not out of his Motion caused them to depart, but through the Intigation of the Major Sir *Martin* (a thing most notoriously false) as at the beginning they clamoured, and published to the whole World; namely, That we drove them out with Force, after a most barbarous and unheard-of manner.

So then it appears on both sides, that their Departure was caused by the Kings Order, who only hath power of Command in his Country, and whose Command they were bound to obey: But it is denied, and there is Reason to protest against Injury done us, as if we had been the Effecters of the same. Ought not then the *English* to prove that Fact? Undoubtedly yea. But have they any Proof thereof? Certainly none at all. Can the *English* satisfie with this, that instead of Proof, they only produce obscure, suspicious Discourses, to which no Credit will be given, save only by such as are pre-occupied, and ready to take whatever may serve to feed and strengthen an anticipated Humour.

They remonstrate, That in a certain Hearing, which the King of *Bantam* granted them soon after the obtained Victory, they could not perceive the least Distemper or Indignation; but that indeed there were some hot Words passed between the King, and Sir *Martin*. But, I pray, is this a Proof to convince as to a Crime, especially of such nature as this? We neither may, nor can rely upon the Gesture and Countenance of any, much less of a King; especially of an *Indian* Prince, who seeks to keep in his Wrath and Indignation, and to take his best Opportunity to Avenge himself. Is there any one that ever heard that Major Sir *Martin* instigated the King to chase the *English*? Is there any thing produced in the least tending thereto? Certainly nothing. On the contrary, the said Sir *Martin*, as a Man of Honour, a Gentleman of Quality, and surpassing Modesty, Wisdom and Learning, wholly takes off all sinister suspicion, in protesting that the Intercourse with the King was intended to no other end, than to divert and take off the King from the Design he had to destroy

all the *English*: and should he not to do so, have had much more reason, then, as the *English* Company in their Demand given in against the *Netherlandish* Company, and more amply in their Reply, do assert; that he some years before had caused the Agent of the *English* Company to be murdered, together with their Comises; of which they afterwards made such heavy Complaints, yet nothing followed thereupon. Is it then to be wondred at, that he was so greatly incensed because of this their Action, that except he had forcibly been dissuaded by Sir *Martin*, he had caused them all to be slain? They endeavour also to make the *Netherlandish* Company, or their Ministers, suspected to have an hand likewise in this Action; but they are necessitated to protest against this outrageous Injury and Calumny. They who at the same time were so highly out of Favour with the Old King, then reigning, would certainly be far from having an hand in so horrible a Murther, by which they could not in any respect be advantaged. If that *William Keef*, the *Netherlandish* Resident at *Bantam*, when the Old King overthrew and sacked the City, was fain for to escape Massacring, to retire to *Batavia*, leaving all the Goods and Effects of the *Netherlandish* Company in their Lodge; which undoubtedly was by some *English*, though perhaps without the knowledge of their Masters, in part stolen. Should not then the *English*, had they not in that Fury been protected by the *Netherlandish* Forces, have been in far greater danger? Would there have been any appearance for any of them, to have escaped with their Lives? And nevertheless according to their Saying, It is the *Dutch* that caused all these Troubles and Mischiefs to befall them. But the *English* were not then of that Opinion, nor used such kind of Language, when they came
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so solemnly to declare their Thankfulness to the *Dutch*, for their good will and protection they had shewed to them.

But how little the *English* Company doth agree with it self, and how often they are out and in, in their Writings, doth hereby appear ; That in what they have deposed by form of Demand, themselves say, That their Agent and the Council, the day after the raising of the Siege, were with the King in his Castle, to take off, and appease, if possible, the Chagrin and Wrath of the King, so hot against them: and that they then found him by far less incensed, than the *Hollanders* said he was. Furthermore, in their said Memorial, which they delivered over, together with the foresaid Pretences, and to which by the foresaid Demand they adhere; they say, That the same day they were introduced to the King, who laid before them many Accusations, not so much as permitting them to speak a word for their Defence.

It followeth then, that whereas they said, when they were brought in before him, they could not in the least perceive in his Posture or Visage any token of Indignation, is a pure Untruth.

But yet further, to convince the *English* Company of the Falshood of what they impute to the *Netherlandish* Company, and that after so Odious a manner; it is only needful to look over the Answer of the *Netherlandish* Company, to the Complaints brought in by Mr. Chudley and Sir John Chardin, in May 1683; whereby the same doth testifie a superabounding Affection, and perfect Readiness to contribute to all means and ways of Re-establishing of the *English* Company there, by employing their Credit and Authority with the present King ; as also to reconcile the two contending Parties, according to a *Medium* there-

in proposed, and so consequently to recall our Troops out of the Kingdom of *Bantam*.

Now it can easily be conceived, they would not have done all this, in case that by their means that war had been raised, or that they had had an hand in the chasing of the *English*, or had caused the same ; much less, if it had been true, as is maliciously imputed to them, that for many years since, they had plotted for to draw, and by that means, to engross the whole Pepper-Trade unto themselves ; and that, as they affirm, to the inestimable Damage of the *English* Company, of which shall be further spoken hereafter. And seeing then it is a false Fiction, that the *Dutch* Company should have driven the *English* out of *Bantam*, although perhaps it might have been (which nevertheless was never directly nor indirectly attempted) that by suggestion they might have somewhat contributed thereunto : yet hereby also their pretended Action of Damage and Reparation doth fall of it self.

But that of which also they have made an hideous Cry and Tintamar, by an express Complaint in their foresaid Memorial, which in *May* 1683 they presented to your Puissant Highnesses, and which they more fully dilated afterward ; is, first, That the day after the deliverance of the King, one *James de Roy*, Lieutenant to the Company of Major Sir *Martin*, should have taken down the Flag named the *Banner* of St. *George*, planted upon the House of one Captain *John Fisher* : that the said *Fisher* thereupon making haste to his House, found the said *de Roy* with a part of the Flag in his Hand, having torn the rest, and given it to the Soldiers to make Scarfs of.

Again, the said Soldiers had drunk out part of the Drinking-Wares, and taken away the Remainder, together

together with his House-hold-Stuff; and withal evilly entreated him, and placed some *Black-Moores* in his House.

Thirdly, that five days after the departure of the *English* from *Bantam*, our Soldiers came into the House of the *English* Company, and had sent some *Moors* (of their Servants) to fetch off the Pavillion that was displaid on their Lodge.

Now suppose all this to be a true Story, and might thereupon give credit at the Deposition of one Man only, to wit, the foresaid Capt. *Fisher*, and that also in his own Case; for further Witnesses are not brought for Proof of this Fact: Yet it is considerable, the Actor hereof was in Service of the King, and not, as is very abusively said, the Lieutenant of Major Sir *Martin*, and consequently the Soldiers were *Bantamers*. And it is worthy of Observation, forasmuch as this *Jaques de Roy* is so often brought upon the Stage, that he is a Person, who sometime before the War, was retired from *Batavia* to *Bantam*, for to shun his Creditors, whom the young King took into his Service; who had in, and during the War, signaliz'd himself by special Services; wherefore also he was highly esteemed by the said King, though himself were a Man of little worth.

Again, although the foresaid first Flag (for there is mention made of two) might have been the Banner of *St. George*, yet could it not bring any respect to a private House, and thereby to be freed from the Disorders that in time of War are incident, more than to any other House. And what concerns the Banner, and use made thereof, is that a thing to make so much Disturbance, that a Captain of the King should with his Soldiers take down from a private House the *English* Flag, after that the King and the whole Nation

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lookt on him as an Enemy of his Person and of the State ?

What concerns the Second part, although the Relation thereof might perhaps be according to Truth, which nevertheless is doubted of, and cannot be proved, it doth not touch the *Dutch* Company, yea tho it had been done by their Men, but must be imputed to the Disorders in War.

As to the third point, if the recital thereof be according to Truth, and that they sent some of their Black Servants to take down the Banner, which notwithstanding is nothing but a Report and Recital of some *Chineses*; this doth nothing to the Charging of the *Netherlandish* Company: the said *Chineses* might be demanded, how they came to know those *Moores* were Servants of the *Dutch* Soldiers, and not of the King, as is much more probable; seeing it should be an unusual thing, at least unheard of among us, that simple Soldiers should have *Moores* to their Servants. But, *posito*, that the *Dutch* Souldiers might have been Executors of the Kings Order therein; the Kings Right is incontestable, and he might take away the Pavillion of the *English*, after that he had banished them out of his Country: Yea, tho the Soldiers had done it without the Order of the King, which is not likely, yet had it been nothing else than a Military Insolence, which also must be ascribed to the Disorders of War, where the Laws of Modesty and Decency are seldom regarded; and therefore, without Injustice, cannot be imputed to them, who in the time of the War at *Bantam*, did represent the Government of *Batavia*, who never were behind-hand in that respect which they owe to Crowned Heads. But what need is it to have recourse to Conjectures, whereas by a certain produced Deposition it is apparent, that it was the King himself who
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commanded the Flag to be taken down from the *English* Lodge. And what is said of the *Dutch* Flags, which after the Victory were planted upon the Castle, and in other parts of the City, deserves no Answer, since it is a known thing, that we never pretended any territorial Right in *Bantam*, much less put the same in execution; but however the said Flags served to no other purpose, than to make it known to the *Dutch* Troops, who after the raising of the Siege, were posted in the principal places of the City, according to the usual practise every where on like occasions. The Flag upon the Castle was set up by order of the King, to shew honour to the *Dutch*, however placed under the Flag of the King.

Besides they of the *English* Company complain, That the day after the raising of the Siege, the *Dutch* Resident *Kaeff*, with a Troop of Soldiers, and some Masons, came into the *English* Lodge, and ordered the *English* Agent forthwith to take away the Galleries, and to nail up the Window: And that thereupon a *Dutch* Renegade, who was in his Company, began presently to threaten him, That if the *English* did not, he himself would do it: which also, as they say, he really did.

This seemeth to be an outrageous act done to the *English*; but if we look into the nature of the thing, it will be found to be a meer trifle, which they ought to be ashamed to urge in this manner.

The History is this: Because the *Dutch* Company would not be troublesome to any, they chose their own Lodge at *Bantam* for their Magazine of Arms, and other provisions. Now the Wall of their said Lodge touching part of the *English* Companies dwelling-house, and in that same Wall they formerly had had no other opening beside a Casement; somewhile after, the

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English, by permission of the Old King, who let slip no opportunity to affront and molest them, made great wide windows to open and shut, and besides that, a Gallery also, which hanging four or five foot over the ground of the *Hollanders* Lodge, gave the *English* opportunity to hear and see all whatever the *Dutch* did. The young King considering that our said Lodge, in time of War, was like to be the great Magazine, thought it requisite to prevent such dangerous consequences as might be occasioned by overtures, being over a place of the House, where the Powder and other Ammunitions of War did lye, and out or through which Windows or overtures in the Wall, the *English* at all times might come upon that place at their pleasure; and knowing the *English* would not seal up those Windows, nor suffer the Galleries to be taken away, he thereupon sent his servants with a *Dutch* Renegado, to cause it to be done; and it may perhaps be true, That the Resident *Kaeff* was at that time present, forasmuch as it was done in the said Lodge of the *Dutch* Company, where, according to his Office, he was to take care of the Magazine.

What evil can herein be imputed to the Company? and what accusation can the *English* frame from this? A thing, which way soever they take it, was carried on by the Authority of the King, and according to their saying, executed by a Renegado; the very naming of whom, shews, that he was not in Service nor under the Oath of the *Netherlandish* Company.

And what besides this they lay to the charge of the *Dutch* Company is, first, that they should have taken from the *English* their Horses, and some other things, and have constrained them to take out the Powder that was in their Ships and to bring it ashore.

Secondly,

Secondly, That what they, at the command of the King to depart, in all haste had laden in their boats to bring aboard their Ships, in which neither the people of the Country, nor the Soldiers did any ways hinder them; but passing by the *English* Chaloups which kept the watch at Sea, they were by them arrested, under pretence, they had order to suffer nothing to be carried aboard the *English* Ships, and in case they persisted to do it, they should be shot at, by which they should have been necessitated to return to Land with their Boats.

Thirdly, That they complaining of such violence to Major Sir *Martin*, he in a jesting way should answer, that all was done by order from the King, whereas no Man on Land, Soldier, or others, had a hand in those Violences, but all was done by our Soldiers only.

Fourthly, That the chief of the *French* requiring of the King restitution of four Chests with Silver which was taken from him, the King should answer in the presence of the *Dutch* Commissary, that he knew nothing thereof; and that he would do no injury neither to them, nor to the *English*, *Danes*, or other Strangers trafficking in his Country; and in case any wrong had been done unto him, since the *Hollanders* had set foot on Land, that he must require reparation from the *Dutch* Commissary, or the General at *Batavia*.

Fifthly, That at the last instance made, to cause the *English* to quit *Bantam*, being, as they say, the day before their departure, our Soldiers came into the *English* Lodge, robbed the Chambers, and took away all they found there; whereupon the people of the Country (so far were they from doing them the least wrong) permitted them to Seal up their Magazine, and undertook to keep it safe for them.

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What concerns the first point, forasmuch as they do not only not say, much less prove, that our men should have taken the Horses and other goods from the *English*, nor that they should have constrained them to fetch their Powder out of their Ships, therefore the *Netherlandish* Company will pass that by as a thing which doth not concern them, and of which they are wholly discharged by the often forementioned Memorial annexed to the demand or pretence which the *English* Company deposed and delivered in, and to which they do refer themselves; in which is expressly said, that *Pagoran Diepa Panerat*, one of the principal Ministers of the young King, or rather the first Minister of State, had done the same, although they put it in such general and Ambiguous expressions, in all appearance, as if they would lay it to the charge of our Men: Only what concerns the Powder, the *Dutch* Company doth say, that in case it were true, that the *English* were fain, by the order of the King, to unload the same, and bring it to Land; that it was done, not because the King stood in need of it, for he was abundantly furnished by them of *Batavia*; but only to prevent that they might not deliver the same to his Enemies; and besides, it cannot be ill taken, that the King in that confused state of things, would oppose and hinder the *English* from going so often to and fro to their Ships.

Concerning the second point, namely, that we should have hindred the *English* from departing out of *Bantam*, and also to have stopped their Boats, hath not the least appearance of truth in it; forasmuch as themselves confess, that we assisted them with our Boats and Chaloups to carry their Goods and Wares aboard their Ships, when none of the people of the Country, or their Boats could be obtained to be ser-

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viceable to them therein; so little acceptance they had with that Nation: And how can this hang together, That we should have procured their departure from the King, and then when they were ready to depart, to hinder it? Yea, the *English* disagree in the very Position laid down about it; for their foresaid Memorial, to which by their demand they refer themselves, dictates not that their men were stopt at Sea by our Barks that kept watch, but that it was done by the watch of the *Netherlandish* Company on Land, at the mouth of the Haven; to wit, as having order to suffer nothing to be carried from Land to the *English* Ships.

The complaints which thereupon they should have made to Major Sir *Martin*, comprehended in the third point, as if he had in a kind of mockage answered them, That *all was done by order of the King*; What doth this make to the thing? For put the case the said Major (which notwithstanding is not granted) might say, not in way of mockage, but in earnest, that it was to be imputed to the order of the King, which goes farther, if those orders had been executed by our Soldiers; although that also is denied, and of which the *English* do produce no proofs; yet could it not any ways prejudice the *Dutch* Company, as not being bound to be responsible for the Orders of the King.

Touching the King's Answer to the Chief of the *French* his complaint, and that the King remitted him as to that matter to *Batavia*, of which is spoken in the fourth point, although it should be all true, which notwithstanding is not proved, it might be that the King did it in such a manner to free himself from the trouble of those complaints, as well knowing that one of his Ministers had seized on the said Chests with Silver,

Silver, which however it be, neither concerns the *English*, nor obligeth the *Dutch* Company to be answerable for the same.

But to demonstrate yet more fully how far the *English* Company, in all their pretences, do err from the truth, they say, as may be seen, in the proposall of the first point, That the people of the Country, to wit, of *Bantam*, the day before they, viz. the *English* were caused to remove, did indeed come into their Lodge, but without doing of them the least Injury; and yet they say in their foresaid Memorial annexed to their Demand, that at the same time they took away all their Provision (driving the *English* out of the Chambers (except one named *Wait*) and took possession thereof; but a little after the *Dutch* Soldiers came, who further made spoil, and carried away all they found there: But this cannot be; because the *English* had, a day before their departure, carried away for *Batavia*, in the Ships of the *Dutch* Company, all their moveables, to the very least thing of any worth (their departure; as themselves say, being the 12th of *Apri*) and so nothing could be found: And besides, all the time of their inhabiting of *Batavia*, which dured more than a year, they never brought in any complaints, by a List or other way, shewing what the *Dutch* Soldiers had rob'd them of; but on the contrary, they came and rendred their thanks to the Government there, for all the assistance had been done unto them, without the least mention of wrong received; which had they done, the Government there might forthwith have caused enquiry to be made, and if it had been true, procured satisfaction; but letting that occasion slip, and being negligent therein, and then to bring in their Complaints here, and that without any proof, the *Dutch* say is a thing altogether unreasonable.

As hath before been alledged, the *English* Company from the beginning hath pretended re-establishment at *Bantam* from the *Dutch* Company, and to which in their Demand, or Memorial of their Pretences, delivered over to the Commissaries of both sides, they remain persisting, with request, that the same may in the first place, before all other things, be debated and determined, taking for their foundation, that that re-establishment had already been accorded and agreed to by your Puissant Hignesses, and by the *Netherlandish* Company.

But now not yet content with that, they pretend by their foresaid Demand, besides the recalling of the *Dutch* Troops, the delivering over the Castle of *Bantam* in its entire, for to put into it a strong Garison, pretending, that otherwise they would not be willing to settle themselves again there; yea, they require that the whole City be delivered up, and put into the hands of His Majesty of Great Brittain.

What concerns the first, It is true indeed that the *English* Company did pretend all this; but it is evident, that the *Dutch* Company hath as little right to this, as to give over the whole City with the Castle, according to their further pretence: We who have only a simple residence, without participation of any Authority, which doth wholly reside in the person of the King, it is for us a moral impossibility to dispose of that which *Privative* doth belong to the King, and so to re-establish the *English* there against his will, without intrusion into his Right, and violating his Authority: For although the *Dutch* Company have their Troops in *Bantam*, which serve the King for a Garison to defend his City, yet that affords them no Territorial Right, nor the least power to bring in again those whom he hath banished from thence.

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And as they cannot by force of Arms oblige the King to take in again the *English*, and re-settle them in *Bantam* without usurping upon the Right of Nations, and deservedly to incur the Disaffection and Hatred of all the Princes and Potentates of *Indie*; so can they with as little ground do it by Threatnings, without Injury to their Fidelity; which must be the stay of the Credit of the said Company among the *Indian* People; who otherwise would not rely upon their Word, nor enter into Alliances and Combinations with them.

But they of the *English* Company aver, that herein not only consists their Interest, but they have also the Promise of your Puissant Highnesses; they only requiring the Execution of the same.

As to their Interest, the *Dutch* Company will easily grant, that the foresaid Re-establishment might be for their Advantage, (although they, as hath before been said, declare, that except they have a Garison and the Castle for their Security, they would not reside there) so also undoubtedly it would be for their Interest, if the *Dutch* Company did admit them into those Countries, where we have our Spices, and which we possess by Propriety, with Seclusion of all others: And so also it would be for the Interest of this State, and the Inhabitants thereof, that the *English* would permit them the Navigation and Trade in the *Barbadoes*, *Caribes*, *New-England*, the *Virginies*, and many other Countries they possess in *America*; where they will not suffer us, nor other Nations of *Europe* so much as to pass their Seas. But the Question in this case is not the Convenience or the Interest, but the Right. If that the *English* Company could groundedly maintain, that the *Dutch* Company is bound to re-settle them there, and prove it by clear and convincing Reasons

that they had driven them out of *Bantam*, the business were at an End.

But to come to their Second ground, *viz.* The Promise of your Puissant Highnesses, and of the *Dutch* Company, which was made to them *Anno* 1683, that they should be resettled there. To this we have before said, and do now again answer, that those Profers do serve for an undeniable Proof, that the *Dutch* Company sought nothing more than to continue with the *English* Company in an intimate Friendship and Confidence, which by that Accident at *Bantam* did seem in some measure to be interrupted; and that they would rather decline the Advantages which by such excessive Expences they had acquired there, than to remain continually in Contention and Quarrel with the *English* Company: And hereby the *Dutch* Company obliterate those Aspersions and Calumnies imputed to them; as if in all appearance they for their own Interest, and wilfully, had incited and fomented the Differences, and War that followed thereupon between the Father and the Son; and had two years before formed that Design by corresponding with *Pangoran Diepa Nagara*; and so contrived the Banishing of the *English* out of *Bantam*. For if all this had been true, they should very badly have managed their Business, after that all was thus succeeded, and they with such excessive Charges attained what they aimed at, they should then without any pressing necessity, have made so little account of it; and that for the meer Pleasure of them, who for all the Pretences, and justification of their Complaints made, had nothing to shew in way of Proof. Indeed had the *English* Company at that time rested satisfied, the *Dutch* Company should have been obliged to perform the same, how prejudicial soever it might afterward have been

been to them. But forasmuch as the *English* Company was then pleased wholly to reject and break off those Transactions, whereas we so desirously longed that they might be brought to a good End in *England*; and for which, it is said, the Lord Ambassador *Citters* was fully authorised, all the time that Business of *Bantam* was in the Terms, as they were, during the Negotiations and Treaty with Mr. *Chudlie* and Sir *John Chardin* in the *Hague*, and which the *English* Company also caused to be broken off. Whereupon it falls now to be enquired into, Whether the *Dutch* Company, since the case of things be wholly changed and of another nature, be still obliged to the same?

It is evident, that at that time the State of the Affairs of *Bantam* was not known, namely, Whether the War between the Father and the Son were yet remaining, or ended: If it were determined, whether by an Accommodation, or by the Sword: If by the Sword, who of the two, the Father, or Son, remained Conqueror, and thereby became Master of the Kingdom. During which uncertainty, it cannot be judged Imprudency, that the *Netherlandish East-Indie* Company (by whose Forces the Son was delivered from his inevitable Ruin, and by whom he further was to be assisted, so as not to fall under the oppression of his Rebellious Subjects) should interpose their Credit and Authority by the said King, for the settling of the *English* in *Bantam*, if he were Conqueror, and with condition the *English* should yield no further Assistance to the Father: and in case the Father were Victor, that then the *English* should employ all their Credit by the Father, that the *Dutch* Company might enjoy a good Neighbourhood with them: And these Proffers of the *Dutch* Company, while things stood thus at an uncertainty, were the more excusable by

the King of *Bantam*, because they endeavoured thereby to prevent the Succors which the *English* Company pretended to send the Father; and also because at that time it was not yet known, how far the *English* had made themselves irreconcilable to him.

During this uncertainty of things, the *Dutch* Company made these Proffers; yea Sir *John Chardin* himself projected an Accommodation between both the Companies, in which mention was made of the withdrawing of the *Dutch* Troops out of *Bantam*, and what each Company should be obliged unto in those occasional Accidents, as are thereby specified. But as it pleased the said Mr. *Chudlie* and Sir *John Chardin* very unexpectedly to break off those Treaties, which already were so far advanced, and they also of the *English* Company on their part did reject the Proffers, which not only your Puissant Highnesses in their foresaid Answer to the Memorial of Sir *John Chardin*, had made; but those also which the Ambassador *Citters* afterwards did make, in the name, and upon the account of the *Netherlandish* Company, after that the foresaid Sir *John Chardin* was returned into England, and the *English* began again to bring in new Demands, after they had very disdainfully rejected the former; hereupon the *Netherlandish* Company judged, that they stood no longer bound to theirs, especially, when as some while after, by tidings on both sides in Letters from the *Indies*, it was signified, that the War at *Bantam* was ended to the advantage of the young King, who reobtained the Kingdom as possessor, had taken the Father Prisoner, and subdued his Rebels; so that consequently the *Netherlandish* Company had now no longer any ground nor pretext, either to treat with the *English* about their resettling in *Bantam*, as being *Territorium plane alienum*, much less to promise the same,

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and the rather, because the now reigning King having considered the Conspiracies of the *English* with his Father and rebellious Subjects, hath declared them his pernicious Enemies.

Seeing then, from all what hath been said, it clearly appeareth, that the *English* Company did rather chuse to expect the uncertain Lot of War, than to agree with the *Dutch* Company, while it was time, about their Settlement; it is therefore reasonable that they now acquiesce, and leave the *Netherlandish* Company unmolested, as to their re-establishment.

It followeth therefore, that it is wholly besides the purpose, at present, to make use, or apply to their advantage the foresaid answer of your Puissant Highnesses to the foresaid Memorial, after they had rejected the foresaid Proffer, and had determined not only to re-establish themselves by force of Arms, but wholly to become the Masters of *Bantam*, and to that end to set out a formidable Power of Ships and Men at Sea, though their Enterprize, as they themselves depose in their foresaid reply, was stopt by his Majesty of happy Memory, and not suffered to put forth to Sea: now this was the reason that they having formed and being busie about this design, that the Charges thereof might not be fruitless, did not only reject the Proffers aforesaid of the *Dutch* Company, but made such Excessive Extravagant Demands, as the delivering up of the whole City of *Bantam* with the Castle, although they well knew that it neither would nor could be accepted of us; or in case they were accepted, that then they had attain'd to what they aimed.

So long then as the state of things was at an uncertainty, and it might be in doubt who of the twain, Father or Son, should have the upper-hand, though the Son seemed by far more likely to prevail; nevertheless

theless the *Netherlands* Company judged, that in such a Constitution of things, it could not be ill taken, that they entred with the *English* Company into a Treaty, how they might after the best way procure a Peace between the two Kings, by interposing their Credit and Service of Love, and obtain the re-establishment of the *English* Company: but all this being rejected by the *English* with disdain; and that Uncertainty which then was, being brought to a Certainty, so as the whole business is become of quite another nature; that the *Netherlandish* Company should yet be bound to perform, what they in the uncertain state of things did shew themselves willing unto, the *Netherlandish* Company apprehendeth, that it in justice cannot be required. For first, thereby, besides other considerations, they should certainly be made losers of the Sum of Six times hundred thousand Ryxdollers, which the King of *Bantam* by evening Accounts is found indebted to the Dutch Company, and of which a Contract is made with him in particular, in which he grants to their Company the Traffick In his Kingdom, so long and until he shall come to be in a condition to repay the same to the *Dutch* Company: But that which besides this, deserves to be reflected upon; is, That the King of *Bantam* hearing a rumour that the *English* Company persisted in their pretence of resettlement in *Bantam*, with the calling back of our Troops thence, wrote to the Government of *Batavia* (even after he had surmounted all difficulties) that in case they should consent therein, and withdraw our Militia from thence, he should not be able to continue master in the work, but be necessitated to retire to *Bitavia*, in hope protection should not there be refused him; and thereupon besought in all humility, that they would at no hand forsake, and reduce him

to such extremities, but perform their word given him by solemn Contract. And how should the *Netherland-Company* be officious to their re-admission, seeing the *English Company* in their writings do so scandalously decipher him, as namely, *that he hath with the approbation of all the world, acted against the English Nation as an Enemy so unthankful, so barbarous, with such antipathy from their Blood, without any the least reason or provocation: that his Majesty of Great Britain without injury to his honour, may not rest till he have secured himself that City and whole Kingdom, until he have got reparations; and that the sooner, because he is, according to their saying, however he bear the title of King, nothing else but a perfect Slave of Batavia, and a Servant to their will and pleasure.* High words indeed: also it is a wonderful Dilemma of the *English Company*, to wit, if the Old King of *Bantam* have any right to *Bantam*, and the dependencies thereof, then the conclusion is most forced, that the same is devolved upon the deceased King of *Great Britain*, of happy Memory: And if the right appertains to the young King, as the *Hollanders* affirm, when he hath acted, by the approbation of the whole World, against the Subjects of his said Majesty as an Enemy, and according to what they have deciphered him.

Concerning the first member of this Dilemma, being it is evident, that the Old King of *Bantam* having given over his Kingdom to his Eldest Son the present inheritor thereof, he now cannot afterward give it to another: the conclusion that follows hence is directly against the *English Company*. What concerns the second part of the Dilemma, if it be the young King to whom this right doth belong, and that it be true, that he had acted against the *English* as an Enemy ungrateful, barbarous, and with antipathy to their blood,

blood, without the least provocation, as indeed may be drawn, but nevertheless not to justify the Demand of the *English* Compny against them of *Holland*; neither can any thing therefrom be concluded against the present King of *Bantam*, in case he hath justly, as he affirmeth, testified his displeasure against the *English*: but in the mean while we cannot let pass, without taking notice, that while they are pleased to heap up reproaches upon the young King, then they say, *he had acted against the Subjects of his Majesty as an enemy, ungrateful, barbarous, with an Antipathy of their Blood, without the least provocation*; further, that he is unworthy of alliance with them; but when the business is to load the *Dutch*, and make them the Authors of their expulsion out of *Bantam*, then they alter their strain, and say, *that they could not so much as observe neither in the words or gesture of the King, the least thing manifesting any displeasure against the English, or that he had a design to make them depart out of his Country.*

Here they name the present King a *Slave of the Netherlands Company*; and in their Reply they say, *That the Old King, when he sat on his Throne, would willingly have been a Slave of the King of England, and thereof would have made his triumph.*

In their Reply they give the mentioned King the name of a *pauvre Idiot*, a vile person, *une Chetive Creature*, &c. And in their Letter they wrote to him in *March, 1683.* they stile him a *wise King*, to whom they say, they will send a person with the Title of *Envoy or Extraordinary Ambassador*, with full power to conclude an ever-during League and Alliance with him.

The same Title the King of Great Britain giveth him in his forementioned Letter, stiling him a *Wise and Righteous Prince.*

On the contrary, the *English* Company in their
 Hiplick, call him a *Murthurer*, and *Contemner of the*
Publick Faith.

And how odiously the *English* Company in their
 foresaid Letter (annexing also, what they wrote to
Jagoran Diepa Penerat, Chief Minister of State) have
 deciphered the *Netherlandish* Company, and in what
 manner we were already with them, even before the
 War of *Bantam* was kindled, the *Dutch* Company will
 refer to the judgment of the Reader.

It hath already been mentioned, that the *English*
 Company in their foresaid Demand did pretend, be-
 sides the calling back of the *Dutch* Troops, the de-
 struction also of the whole City and Castle of *Bantam*, or
 at least, as they said, they would not make their residence
 there again.

But besides that, the *English* Commissaries, who
 were to decide the differences, did, as hath been said,
 judge, that this their demand, as altogether un-
 founded and unreasonable, ought to be denied: So
 is a thing that doth sufficiently refute it self.

For before the War of *Bantam*, the *English* Compa-
 ny had nothing there but a Lodge and simple Resi-
 dence, without the least Territorial Right: The King
 after he had triumphed over his Enemies, knowing
 that they had afforded all manner of assistance to
 them, and not being at rest, as fearing their future
 miscarriage, and especially in this juncture of time,
 while he was yet surrounded of Enemies, causes
 them to dislodge: Hereupon now the *English* Compa-
 ny comes and demands the delivery of the whole City
 and Castle, having had nothing there, but as hath
 been said, a Lodge for Commerce; and this they will
 have from the *Netherlandish* Company, who have no
 right at all to dispose thereof, except they chase away
 the

the King that now is, out of *Bantam*, for to put it into the hands of the *English*; and except they could make it out, and to be agreeable to justice, that the *Dutch* Company should threaten the present King to abandon and deliver him over to the Will and Mercy of his Enemies, by removing of their Troops out of his City, whereas we are bound by Contract to maintain and protect him, should now falter in our word, and falsify our trust, a thing which may not ought to be required of us.

But it is said, that the *Dutch* Companies intent in this, is to monopolize all the Trade of Pepper, and get it to themselves wholly; and to this they add, That seeing the *Netherlandish* Company having besides the Trade of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon, all this would make them able to maintain a Fleet to withstand the mightiest King in *Europe*.

But besides that, there are so many other great Countries in the *Indies*, where Pepper may be had, and to which the *English* Company have access as well as the *Dutch*, and that it is impossible the *Netherlandish* Company should get them all under their power and command; It ought to be called to mind, that when we were in treaty here with Sir *John Chardin*, that we proffered the Pepper-trade in Common to the *English* Company, and that by the Contract which should be made with the King, the half should be allotted them; of which an Article was at that time made, and presented in Writing, but by the said Sir *John Chardin* rejected: So far was it from the *Dutch* Companies intention to design the same, as it's maliciously laid to their charge; and not only as to the Pepper-trade, but they add also in their Triplicks That the aim of the *Dutch* Company by this their Residence at *Bantam*, was, besides the Pepper, to engross

to their inestimable profit, the *Linnen-Trade* also: Whereas on the contrary, the *Dutch Company* in their foresaid Proposals to Sir *John Chardin*, beside the Pepper, did admit them to the half of all other Wares, including the *Linnen*, which they also refused; and notwithstanding in their said Reply they further say, That all the endeavour of the *Dutch Company* was, whether by right or wrong, to keep things in the state to which they had brought them.

The *English Company* had first set in their Demand they gave in, That by our residence at *Bantam* we had made the Pepper-Trade more difficult to them; but in their forenamed Reply they say, that we made way to Monopolize the whole: so far may men be blinded by passion.

To what the *English Company* do further depose in their foresaid Demand, viz. That those in pay, of the *Dutch Company*, had upon the Coast of *Mallabar* assaulted their Men, given fire on them, and this also to deprive them of the remainder of the Trade in Pepper they as yet had there. The *Dutch* could have wished, they had more clearly declared themselves as to the place where, the aforesaid Coast lying along the Sea the space of an Hundred Miles; as also to the year and time when, together to what Ship or Bark, and upon what occasion: As on their part the *Netherlandish Company* is ready to shew after what manner they dealt with our men upon the West Coast of *Sumatra*, to wit, the *English Frigate* in September 1683. being upon the Coast before *Ayer Bangi*, and sending out his Chaloup with about Forty Armed Soldiers, against our men sitting in a Boat, shooting once and again with Bullets: As the Ships, the *Society*, the *President*, the *Eagle*, and *Berkly-Castle*, who at their return homeward from *Bantam*, *Cormandel* and *Bengale*,
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in

in *July* and the following months of the year 1681. overwintering at the Island *Mauritius*, committed no small insolencies and mischiefs, especially they of the *President*, and *Eagle*, robbing and carrying away all what they found, notwithstanding all the complaints and protestations made by the people of the *Dutch* Company, of which we have authentick evidences in hand to shew.

We pass by, That the *English* for so many years have made it their constant work to debauch our men at *Bengale*, on the Coast of *Cormandel*, at *Bantam*, and elsewhere, to draw them out of our Service, to serve them on their Ships homeward (being weakly mann'd) against the protestations made from time to time, as is to be shewn by evidences in hands of the *Netherlandish* Company. That the *English* Company is intended, as themselves have divulged, to set down and build a Fortrefs on *Priamang*, seated on the West Coast of *Sumatra*, (a Country under the Command of the *Dutch* Company, and where they have a Fort lying) which by the first Letters that come, we expect to hear that it is already effected, they having sent to that end, divers Ships, with Men, Materials, and Warlike furniture: The mischief that hence will ensue, may easily be guessed at.

It is a thing inconceivable, how they dare publish to the World, that the *Dutch* Company by a contract made with them of *Macassar*, November Anno 1667, and as they say, Printed at *Batavia*, by which the *English* Nation was secluded from Commerce in that Country; and of which, after the expiration of Eighteen years, they make complaints in their Writings: Whereas since that time, two solemn Treaties have been made betwixt *England* and this State, beside the forenamed agreement of the year 1674, by which

which all pretences and actions whatsoever, which might have been against each other, were nullified as if they never had been ; and although this should not be urged, the *Dutch* Company is ready to justify what they did , by holding forth to the World their right in making such kind of Contracts. But what in this case falls into special consideration, is, that the aforesaid Contracts, made by the *Netherlandish* Company, was during the War with *England*, or before the peace concluded, *Anno 1667.* was, or could be known in the *Indies*, or at *Macasser*.

So then although all were true what is published in a certain Writing, and by Mr. *Skelton* Envoy Extraordinary, annexed to the foresaid Memorial, presented to your Puissant Highnesses, That we had violently seized on the Factors of the *English* Company, carried them away Prisoners to *Batavia*, and then spoiled their Houses (although the Company, upon their Faith and Credit, are ignorant hereof) what could this any way help the *English*? or why should they thus exclaim about it? Hath not *England* about this very time taken by Force *New-Netherland* from our *Wst-Indie* Company? and can the *Dutch Wst-Indie* Company frame an Action or Pretence hercon? Without doubt, No.

The *English* Company finding themselves destitute of necessary Proofs to make good the Matter of Fact they charge the *Dutch* Company with, which nevertheless can only serve as the Foundation of what they urge: as also being convinced of the unanswerable Confutation made by the *Dutch* Company, with most evident demonstration of the ungroundedness of the Assertions of the *English* Company; they betake themselves in their Reply to Reproaches, calumniating the *Dutch* Company in the conduct of their Affairs, after

so odious a manner, and in such extravagant terms, as must needs make all men astonished, how people of Honour and Understanding should so forget themselves; yea, so far, as that the *English* Commissaries themselves, in the Conference with the Commissaries who on our side were to decide the business, were constrained to abhor and manifest their discontent thereof. And although the *Dutch* wanted no matter to convince the *English* Company of their intollerable Injury, and to disabuse the World of so many untruths falsely-imputed to them; yet they judged it better to abstain, and with a modest silence to pass it by, than enter into further Contest, and make the Rupture of the Friendship (which is so necessary between both the Companies) yet greater, and the Wound incurable.

The Demand the *Dutch* Company made by reconvention, consisted herein, That they at the earnest request of the *English* Company had lent or accommodated them with four Vessels, for the transport of their Persons, Merchandizes and Effects from *Bantam* to *Batavia*, under promise by Writing, to pay the *Dutch* Company for the Freight: These Ships they kept some Months, making use of them instead of Magazines, and for preservation of their Wares and Effects, to the great Prejudice of the *Dutch* Company, who stood in very great need of them, in respect of their Traffick; but could not get them again what Means and Insinuations soever they used, till some Months after.

The foresaid Ships were,

Europa, big 600 Last.

New Middleborow, big 500 Last.

Delfsbaven, 450 Last.

TWout, 100 Last.

The

The Freight of which amounted to the Sum of
13900 *l. Sterling.*

It remains that we speak a word or two of what happened before *Gamron* in the Gulph of *Persia*, over which also the *English* Company make their Complaints : First, In a certain Article in their Triplick, and afterward by that Writing which the foresaid Mr. *Skelton* Extraordinary Envoy, annexed to the foresaid Memorial by him presented the . . . of *May* last to your Puissant Highnesses, of which mention was made in the beginning. This Article contains, first, Complaints against the Conduct of the Fleet which lately the *Dutch* Company had in the Gulph of *Persia*, with which they intended, as they say, to shut, or lock up all the Havens of that great Kingdom.

And the said Memorial did further make like Complaints, That the foresaid Fleet conducted by *Reynier Kasembroot*, with violence should have hindred *John Goldsborough*, Master of an *English* Companies Ship called the *Merchant of Bengale*, from unlading the said Ship with Boats, thereby detaining and disturbing him in all their Traffick and Business : But after Examination, this Complaint will be found as groundless as any of the other.

The case is this, That the *Netherlandish* Company time out of mind, having a Comptoir or Lodge, together with their Traffick at *Gamron*, and other places in the Kingdom of *Persia*, by vertue of an Agreement made with the King, and of Priviledges granted unto them; the *Persians* in many points set themselves in opposition against them, offering them many outrageous and unjust dealings: and forasmuch as no Reparation or Redress in the least could be obtained by any Requests made, although accompanied with extraordinary and costly Presents, at last it burst

forth into Deeds, for to repair the Injury done. And this is the Fleet of Ships which the *Dutch* Company for this End had in the foresaid Gulph, with which they took from the *Persians* the Island *Kisnus*, with the Castle in the said Gulph, not far distant from *Ormus* or *Gamron*, not for to keep, for it could not have been serviceable to us, but with intollerable Charge; only it was done to induce and necessitate the *Persians* to condescend to Reason, which it also effected; whereupon the *Netherlandish* Company restored the Island and the Castle to the *Persians* again.

What then concerns the first Complaint, That with that Fleet the *Netherlandish* Company sought to shut up all the Havens in *Persia*, the *Netherlandish* Company is necessitated to say, that it is very strange to them, that they should so wrongfully and maliciously misconstrue the good Intention of the *Netherlandish* Company.

Hath the *Dutch* Company with that Fleet of Ships done them the least wrong or hinderance, as to what concerns their coming or departing in or from the said Havens? Yea, even during the time that the *Netherlandish* Company lay with the whole Fleet before *Gamron*, Have not the *English* sailed in and out as they pleased? They cannot but say, Yea.

What Reason had they then to judge so maliciously of their Design?

But in the foresaid Triplick it is said, That the *Netherlandish* Company intended indeed to set on foot and effect it, in case the *English* had not by hap appeared there with a greater Number of Ships, not to be hindered or forced by the *Netherlanders*.

But before they were arrived there with any number of Ships together, did not the foresaid Fleet, and the said *Kasembroot* let their single Ships go in and out

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freely

freely and unmolested, yea even their Boats and Challops; and with them also their Ship *Williamson* laden with Goods freighted for and belonging to the *Persians*? Surely they cannot deny it.

And what concerns this great number of Ships, which they say they afterward had there, if compared with the number, especially the greatness of the *Netherlandish* Ships, all mounted, man'd, and in gallant Equipage for War, they were strong enough, had they had order, to have kept them out of *Gamron*.

The *Netherlandish Fleet* lay a Year and some Months before *Gamron*, and the *English* were but a small time with their foresaid number of Ships there; whereas before and after there came other, yea single Ships, to and fro, and yet according to their own confession no stop or hinderance was done to any of them, save only to the Ship called the Merchant of *Bengale* before mentioned, and of which shall be further spoken by and by.

From whence then is it evinced, that the *Dutch Company* had such a design, or what proofs do they bring to justifie what they depose in their foresaid Reply? Not one only word.

But to say how the case stands, the *Netherlandish Company* undertakes to shew, that the said *Kasembroot*, commanding the said Fleet in Chief in the Gulph of *Persia*, did all the time of his abode there, by expresse order and command, forbid, that no let or hinderance should in the least be offered to the *English* Ships in their Navigation and Traffick in that Kingdom.

And that the *Dutch Companies* management might be rendred the more suspected and odious, they conclude thus in their Triplick, These are the means which the *Dutch Company* useth, for to get great advantages

upon the *Indian* Princes, yea have thereby constrained that great and mighty King of *Persia* himself to subscribe such Articles as they would, that he might have his Havens again open and free.

But besides, that the *Netherlandish Company* hath not by all those excessive charges, Covenanted or acquired any greater privileges or advantages than they always formerly have had in the Kingdom, except only a discharge from taking yearly a quantity of Silk at a certain price, (at least so far as concerns the last) according to the advice which the *Dutch Company* lately received concerning the same.

And in case the great Princes of the *Indies*, and the King of *Persia* himself were so easily to be forced by such a Fleet as the *Dutch Company* had there, we have reason to demand why the *English Company* did not make use of that occasion, namely when they had present such a Fleet as they boast of before *Gamron*, for to recover of the *Persians* payment of the Toll or Custom of *Ormuz* or *Gamron*, which they say was so truly due unto them, but unjustly detained by the *Persians*, at least as to the greater part thereof, and which in the year 1654. they demanded, as to the half thereof, amounting to many hundred thousand Guilders of the *Netherlandish Company*, to wit, of the Goods which the said *Dutch Company* until that time had brought and Negotiated there, but was then by Committees on both parts denied to be due to them, and they remitted to the *Persians* themselves, where they so often importuned them by their Complaints; yea, even to the threatening of them; but nevertheless could never obtain any satisfaction: Would they not in all that time wherein these pretences have since increased to such vast Sums, if it had been to be acquired with such facility, have used these ways and means? Undoubtedly yea.

And

And thereby we may well judg, what was the Constitution of that Fleet they had there, and of which they made such high boasts.

But in case they should yet attempt the same, could the *Netherlandish Company*, although much prejudiced thereby in their Traffick, as undoubted would so be, could they thereupon lay any action to the charge of the *English Company*, and make pretences upon them?

Surely the *Dutch Company* would with, yea, entreat in a friendly way, that if such a thing should be, our Ships might have the like usage, as the *Dutch Company* did shew to the *English*.

As to the second Complaint, namely the hinderance occasioned to the Ship the *Merchant of Bengale* in her Unlading, by detaining and disturbing them in their Traffick and Undertakings.

Thus stands the case: The *Dutch Company*, as hath been said, having War with the *Persians*, or being as they say, *In Statu Belli*, and lying with their Fleet before *Gamron*, there came tidings from Land, that there was an intent to Board our Fleet by Fire-Ships, and so cause us to leave the Road; whereupon we resolved to seize on all the *Persian* Boats we could get, and make them fast behind our Ships: the foresaid *English* Ship lying in the midst of our Fleet, and making preparation to unlade in *Persian* Boats, the said *Kasembroot* desired them to be pleased to desist, and not to make use of *Persian* Boats, especially they being accustomed to take in their Loding in the night time to be very early at Land to unlade, we offering them all the Boats of our Ships to assist them, that we might be certain, that they under the cloak of coming to the foresaid Ship, with their Fire-Ships, and passing by our Watch, might not before we were aware, fall upon us; but they of the foresaid Ship rejecting our

proffer, there came among our Fleet a *Persian* Boat, man'd with ten or twelve *Persian* Rowers, and one *English* Mariner, having by him two Cafes with Rose-water, which the said *Kasembroot* caused to be brought into his Ship; the *English* Interpreter presently thereupon making his Complaint, the former proffer of our Boats was renewed, and at his going away, bid to take with him the two Cafes of Rose-water, which he refusing, they were put into his Boat, and so he departed.

This being the true History, we demand, What herein was done amiss by the *Dutch Company*, to cause the *English* to make such clamorous complaints about it? Or whether if any hinderance came thereby to the *English* (for damage they had none) they brought it not upon their own heads?

The Goods they accuse us to have taken out of the *Persian* Boat (which nevertheless they themselves confess were again restored, and put into the Boat where the *English* Interpreter was) they aggravate, for to make them, in all appearance, to seem of great importance, were only the fore said two Cafes of Rose-water.

In the contra-Protest, the aforesaid *Kasembroot* hath made against the Protest of the *English* (and to which they appeal) the whole carriage of the business is nakedly and clearly made to appear, for which reason they also thought good, as the said Extraordinary Envoy annexed the said Protest of the *English* to his fore said Memorial, here withal also to deliver over this contra-Protest.

Thereby more plainly to shew, first, the Proffer we made of our Boats for their service to unlode their said Ship, partly to take away the hinderance they complained of, and on the other hand to prevent the
 mis-

mischief, which by the going to and fro of the Enemies Boats, (which they might have pretended to be done only in the Name, and by the Order of the *English*) could have befallen our Fleet.

Again, That the Goods taken out of the *Persian* Boat, but again restored, were nothing but the said Cases of Rose-water.

And thirdly, That the *English*, during our dissention with the *Persians*, did all what they could to incense them against us by Calumnies and Falshoods; which also did remarkably retard and set back our Business at Court, to the great loss and detriment of the *Dutch* Company.

Especially by the Promises they made the *Persians* with six Ships to chase us from the Road of *Gamron*, and out of the Fort of *Kismus*, whenas nevertheless our said Fleet consisted of nine Ships, and of which the *Dutch* Company expects due Information at the return of our Fleet.

And hereby the Directors of the *Netherlandish* Company hope they have satisfied the desire of your Puissant Highnesses, having manifested on the one hand the Notorious Ungroundedness of all the Complaints brought in by the *English*; and on the other hand, the Integrity of the *Netherlandish* Company in these Matters: And that thereby your Puissant Highnesses will the more be incited to appear for the *Dutch* Company in so Righteous a Cause; and to protect them against all, and every one, that shall endeavour for this any ways to molest or injure them, which by these Presents we most humbly request: Having judged that the Importance of the Cause, and the multiplicity of Enormous Acts wherewith the *Netherlandish* Company is loaden; and that we might refuse
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(56)

all these things in a due manner, as also give your
Puissant Highnesses a Grounded Information, did re-
quire this our large Exhibition of things, and which
in all Humility we beg, may not be unacceptable to
your Puissant Highnesses.

Was subscribed,

P. VAN DAM

Contra

your
re-
which
e to

Contra Protest to the ungrounded
Aggrievances of the *English* Re-
sidents *DANIEL EDWARDS*
and *FRANCIS SNAPE*,
both in Service of the Honourable
English Company here in *Persia*.

Gentlemen ;

a

WE received Yesternight the Protest you sent , and greatly wonder at the Aggrievances you make about a Persian Bark passing through our Fleet, and for some time detained by us ; which you affirm to have hired for to unlade the Merchandises of the Ship called the Merchant of Bengale : To which we answer, That it cannot be unknown to you, that we have more than a Year secured this Rode and Gulph with eight or nine Ships ; and notwithstanding that our Commissioners for the compounding of the Differences, are at present at the Court of Persia, yet our men some few days ago have in a most Hostile manner been driven from Land, our Flag taken down, and we, as is noised by them of Gamron, threatened to be assaulted here in the Road by a Number of Barks, manned with Persian Militia ; so that Nature teacheth us to be upon our Watch : And we thereupon thought it necessary to seize all the Persian Boats, yet without the least thought of doing any Let or Hinderance to you ; as your selves know, that
in

*in the unlading of the Ship Williamson was not done; although the said Ship, both going and coming, was freight-
 ed with Persian Goods : But on the contrary, the Day
 before Yesterday, when we stopt the Persian Bark, which
 would have passed our Fleet, we proffered your Truchman
 David all our own Boats for to help the said Ship to un-
 lade, both because we would not hinder them in their Af-
 fairs, as also to secure our own Ships from the threatned
 Mischiefs, (which by the swerving of the Enemies Boats,
 pretending to come in the Name, and by the Order of the
 English) might have befallen us. But it seemeth, you
 were rather prone thus unjustly to accuse us, that we should
 have detained your Goods (which were only the two Cases
 of Rose-water) than to embrace the kind Proffer of our
 Boats. The said David your Truchman took the two Cases
 into the Scute wherein he came from Land, at the same
 time the Bark came on Board of us, and himself carried
 them away with him. And forasmuch as it seemeth to be
 your wonted manner, by intricate and practised Insertions to
 render things obscure; this your ungrounded Accusations
 are not strange unto us, as having since this Expedition,
 with much Patience born all the Calumnious Reproaches
 wherewith you have a long time sought to make us odious
 to the Persian Nation, to retard our Agreement with them :
 Especially promising them, to make us, with six of your
 Ships, to retire out of this Road, and out of Kismus :
 Of all which we have sufficient Proofs to shew, and with-
 al to make it appear, we had not given you the least Rea-
 son or Provocation thereto. All which hath been to the ap-
 parent Damage of our Company : And besides this, ye seek
 also to constrain us, to let our Enemies Barks to pass and
 repass our Fleet. Wherefore in the Name of the Nether-
 landish East-Indie Company, we do Protest we are Innocent
 of all the Blood, Slaughter, Losses and Inconveniences which
 shall*

shall result from thence, on the one or other Hand. Given
in our Ship the Blaw-Hulck, laying in the Road before
Gamron.

Was Signed,

R. Kasembroot.

W. Licohton.

J. V. Ackerfdijk, and

W. van Bullestraten.

Contra

Contra Protest against *John Goldsborough*, Master of the Ship called the *Bengale Merchant*.

THE first of June Old Stile was delivered unto us by them hereunto appointed, your Protest; which having considered, we do find in it many things are mistaken, and by you pressed contrary to Truth; and therefore judge it unnecessary, to give any Answer thereunto, than what was done by our Insinuation and Protest delivered over the thirteenth and fourteenth of May N. S. to the English Residents Daniel Edwards and Francis Snape, of which herewith a Copy is inserted, and wherein the True State of things is fully contained, and to which therefore we refer our selves. However we profess to be blameless, that you by mis-sailing to Shoar, came to touch ground once and again with your Ship, as not being to be imputed to us, but your own unadvisedness. Besides, we did never forbid or withstand, that any Barks should come to you to fetch Ballast; and is therefore the fault of the Persians, to whom the loss of time, you say, to have been hindered by it, is also to be imputed, and not to us: And withal would let you know, we are not such unqualified Persons, as you are pleased to term us, which rather may be imputed to you, as sufficiently appears by your unreasonable Protest; and therefore are not any whit troubled, in case any Dispute do arise thereabout between you and our Company, to be able, as having Justice and Truth on our side, to Answer what hath been done. Wherefore we Protest in the Name and on behalf

half of the Netherlandish East-Indie Company, against
you John Goldsborough, Master of the Ship called the
Bengale Merchant, and against all other, whoever they be,
whom it may concern, that we are blameless, and not
bound to make satisfaction of your ungrounded Pretences, or
that any one may unjustly lay to our Charge. Given in
our Ship the Blaw-Hulck, lying in the Road before Gam-
mon, the 19th. June 1685. S. N.

There stood underneath, and was Signed,

Reinier Kasembroot, and
Wouter van Bullestraten.

In the Margin,

Delivered by us underwritten,

And was Signed,

Andries van der Linden, and
Jacob Stuyt.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT out of the Register
of the Resolutions of the High
and Mighty Lords the States Ge-
neral of the *United Provinces*.

Thursday the 18 July, 1686.

IT being deliberated by Resumption upon the Memorial de-
livered up by the Directors of the East-Indie Company
of these Countries the 22. of June past, unto their Puissant
Highnesses, containing the consequents, and for satisfaction to
their Puissant Highnesses Resolution of the 31. May, past
their Information, upon the Memorial of Mr. Skelton Envoy
Extraordinary of his Royal Majesty of Great Britain, to
this State, delivered up the second of the said Month to their
Puissant Highnesses, touching the affairs of Bantam, it is
understood and found meet by these, to request and give Com-
mission to the Lords van Els and the other Deputies of their
Puissant Highnesses for Outlandish Affairs, to signifie to
Mr. Skelton Envoy Extraordinary, that the differences con-
cerning what hath past at Bantam in the year 1682, being
arisen to the state they are now fallen to his said Majesty and
their Puissant Highnesses, they are prepared and ready to
tread into a Conference and Treaty thereof, with the said
Mr. Skelton, so he be authoris'd thereto in behalf of his
Majesty; or else with them whom his said Majesty shall be
pleased to authorise thereto; and in that Conference and Treaty
to shew, that their Puissant Highnesses have no other meaning
and intention, than to preserve and cultivate with his said
Majesty and Subjects, an entire Amity, and that they pretend
not to do any wrong unto his Majesties Subjects. Heren-
under stood, Agreeeth with the foresaid Register, Was subscribed

H. FAGEL.

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EXTRACT out of the Register
of the Resolutions of the High
and Mighty Lords the States Ge-
neral of the *United Provinces*.

Tuesday 1. July, 1687.

Was read at the Assembly the Memorial of the Marquis of *Albiville*, Extraordinary Envoy of his Majesty of *Great Brittain*, requiring reparation for what passed at *Bantam*, according to what is here inserted word for word.

High and Mighty Lords,

AS there is nothing which may contribute more efficaciously to the maintenance and establishment of Leagues and Alliances made between Kings and States, than a just and prompt reparation of the Wrong, Injuries and Losses, which the Subjects of one receive from the other.

Therefore the Marquis of *Albiville*, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Great Brittain*, findeth himself commanded by the Order of the King his Master to put your Highnesses in remembrance of the most considerable losses, enormous Injuries, and the Honour of his Subjects most sensibly wounded by the surreptitious, ungodly, and insupportable proceedings of the *East Indie Company* of this State at *Bantam*, and to require without further delay an entire Satisfaction proportionable to the Enormity of the attempt, and to the Losses which the Subjects of his said Majesty have suffered. Given at the Hague the 30. June, in the year 1687.

Signed,

The Marquis of *Albiville*.

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Which

Which being deliberated upon, it is found good, and understood, That a Copy of the foresaid Memorial shall be put into the hands of the Lords Everwyn and other their Puissant Highnesses Deputies for the affairs of the East Indie Company, to visit and examine the Commissioners of the Directors of the said Company thereof to hear, as also to take the Considerations and most wise Advice of his Highness the Prince of Orange, and to make report of the whole to the Assembly here, and that forthwith an Extract of this their Puissant Highnesses Resolution, and a Copy of the foresaid Memorial shall be sent to the Directors of the said East Indie Company of the Præsidential Chamber at Amsterdam, and therewith written to them, that against this day fortnight, which shall be the 15. of the present Month, they send hither some Commissioners well instructed upon the foresaid subject, that so the next day early in the morning the said business may be taken in hand.

Was Paragrapbed

B. van Scheltinga.

Lower stood,

Agreeth with the foresaid Register.

Was signed,

H. Fagel.

EXTRACT out of the Register
of the Resolutions of the High
and Mighty Lords the States Ge-
neral of the *United Netherlands*.

Wednesday 23 July, 1687.

WAS heard the report of the Lords Verbolt and other their Puissant Highnesses Deputies for Outlandish affairs, having in order, and to satisfying of their Resolution, as commissioned the 1. of this present, visited and examined the Memorial of the Marquis of Albiville, Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty of Great Brittain to this State, by which he requireth reparation for what is passed at Bantam, more largely mentioned in the said Memorial, and in the brief notes of this present: upon which having deliberated, is found good and understood, that to the said Marquis of Albiville for answer to the said Memorial shall be insinuated, that their Puissant Highnesses by their Resolution 18. July of the year past 1686. have declared to Mr. Skelton, as then his Majesties Envoy Extraordinary to this State, that the differences about what passed at Bantam in June 1682. being arisen to the State that they were devolved to his said Majesty and their puissant Highnesses, they are prepared and ready to enter into a Conference and Treaty thereabout with the fore-mentioned Mr. Skelton, if that he on the part of his Majesty be authoris'd thereunto, or otherwise with such as his said Majesty should be pleased to authorise; and in that Conference and Treaty, to shew, That their Puissant Highnesses have no other meaning nor intention, than to maintain and cultivate with the said Majesty and his Subjects an intire

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Amity,

Amity, and that they do not pretend to do any wrong to his Majesties Subjects ; and that therefore their Puissant Highnesses could not have expected otherwise, from the justice of His Majesty, but that the said Conference should have been set on foot, and some person thereunto authoris'd : and now as yet they adhere to renew the foresaid declaration, and say, that they still are ready to enter into Conference and Treaty about the foresaid Differences with the said Marquis of Albiville, in case he on the part of his Majesty be authoris'd thereto, or otherwise with such as his Majesty shall be pleased to authorise, and in those Conferences and Treaties to shew, that they have no other meaning nor intention, than to preserve and cultivate with his Majesty and Subjects an inviolable Friendship, and pretend not to do, or suffer any wrong be done unto His Majesties Subjects, and therefore they cannot conceive or apprehend what the foresaid Memorial, and the terms in which it is couched, would have, or signify ; And an Extraët of this their Puissant Highnesses Resolution shall by the Agent Sprouffen be delivered into the hands of the Marquis of Albeville, to serve for his Information, thereof to make use, so and where it shall be thought fit ; and also an Extraët of this their Puissant Highnesses Resolution shall be sent to the Lord Citters, their Puissant Highnesses Ambassador at the Court of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to be subservient unto his Information.

Was paraphrased,

Francis Verbolt.

Underneath stood,

Accordeth with the foresaid Register,

Signed,

H. FAGEL.

EX-

EXTRACT out of the Register
of the Resolutions of the High
and Mighty Lords, the States
General of the *United Nether-*
lands.

Friday the 1. Augusti, 1687.

WAS read at the Assembly the Memorial of the Marquis of Albiville, Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty of Great Britain to this State, together with an Appendix containing Complaints against the East-Indie Company, of these Countries, *as to what should have been attempted at Metocapatans and at Baktancapas, according to the said Memorial, and the Appendix inserted hereby, from word to word,*

Fiat insertio:

Whereupon being deliberated was found good, and understood that a Copy of the aforesaid Memorial and Appendix shall be sent to the Directors of the East-Indie Company of the Præsidial Chamber of Amsterdam, for to address an information thereupon to their Puissant Highnesses, and nevertheless also a Coppy and Appendix thereof shall be delivered into the hands of the Lords Verbolt, and other their

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Puissant

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*Puissant Highnesses Deputies for outlandish affairs, to revise,
examine and make report of the whole here at the As-
sembly:*

Was Paragraphed,

John Vander Bergh, ut,

*Underneath stood, Agreeeth with the aforesaid
Register,*

Was signed

H. FAGEL.

Memo.

Memorial of the Marquis of *Albiville* Exhibited the 1st. of *August*, 1687.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Marquis of Albiville, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Great Britain, hath received new orders from the King his Master, to signify to your Lordships the continuance of new injustices and violences offered by your Company of the East-Indies at Mechapatans and Batancapas, as they shall see by the adjoyned writing containing the Particulars thereof.

And as his Majesty findeth himself informed of the Answer of your Highnesses the 23^d of the Month past, unto the preceding Memorial of his abovesaid Envoy, is willing to believe that these things have been committed without your knowledg; so likewise he doth not doubt but they are of ill savor, and disapproved by your Highnesses, and that he cannot but expect from your justice and friendship the reparation of these infractions, and the damages which the Subjects of His Majesty have suffered in these quarters; His Majesty will willingly also be perswaded by the assurances which the said Memorial giveth him, that your Highnesses will not neglect to send precise and effectual Orders, to the end, that for the future the like attempt be no more used; as the fairest means to maintain a good intelligence betwixt His Majesty and this Commonwealth; to which, His Majesty on his part shall not fail to contribute always, what in reason may be desired of him. Given at the Hague this 1st of August, 1687.

Signed,

Marquis of ALBIVILLE.

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APPENDIX.

THE *English East-Indie* Company in a Request they presented to His Majesty of *Great Britain*, June 29. 1687. say, they have had advice by divers Ships newly arrived, of the injuries and violences the *Hollanders* have exercised against the *English* on the Coast of *Cor-mandel*, under pretext of having war with the King of *Golcondach*.

That they made themselves Master of *Metchalapatom*, after the same manner they seized *Bantam*.

That they had prohibited the *English* eight weeks ago to Traffick there any more, although they have had their residence and Magazine there Eighty or Ninety years together, and that the Magazine was built by the Company, and that they bought the very ground upon which it was erected, as may be seen in the writing of the Governour and the *Dutch* Council at *Pollicats*.

That the *Hollanders* in time of peace did by main force Assault the Fort the *English* had built at *Batan-capas*, seated on the West-Coast of *Sumatra*, to secure themselves the better of the Traffick in Pepper; that in contempt they brake and tore in pieces the Pavillion of his *Brittish* Majesty where it was set up.

That they there pillaged the *English*.

And because it is apparent, the design of the *Hollanders* is to appropriate to themselves by violence, injustice, and oppression, the whole Trade of the *East-Indies*, The said Company hopeth that His Majesty, with the first, will apply such remedies, as may prevent the continual invasions of the *Hollanders*.

A Letter of the *Holland Company* from *Pollicat*, written *August 13. 1686. S.N.* to Mr. *William Gifford*, President of the *English Company*, and to his Council at the Fort *St. George*.

It contains in substance, That the said *Hollandish Company* hath been evil treated some Years since, beyond the Coast of *Cormandel*; as also the North Coast from *Onixa* unto *Metchopotam*, by the Ministers of State, and the Governors of the King of *Gulcondach*.

That they often required Justice, but to no purpose: And for to revenge themselves of these Injuries, they had seized *Metchopotam* the 16th. of *July*. That for a Mark of the Friendship they desire to maintain with the *English Company*, they permit them to embark in their own Ships, out of their Magazines at *Metchopotam* the Effects the *English* had there; as also to take out in Barks all the Provisions, and all the Merchandizes which shall come in their Ships to *Metchopotam*, for to put them into their Magazines; yet upon condition, that they shall carry none out of the City of *Metchopotam*, to sell them to Merchants, or to the Subjects of the King of *Gulcondach*, until the said Company shall have Satisfaction.

The sooner to obtain this Satisfaction, they had resolved not only to hold the mean while the said City in possession, but also to prevent that the *English* should not suffer any Damage during these Troubles; they thought it fit to advertise them, to bring into their Magazines the Effects they had in the Country; and that within the space of six or eight Weeks, reckoning from the time the Company had seized the said City.

That they will also have that the *English Company* advertise theirs, of all what they shall cause to be brought

brought in; to the end, that by the good Order they shall hold, the Inconveniences may be prevented, which otherwise might befall the *English*.

Answer of Mr. *William Gifford* President, and of the Council of the *English* Company, dated 1686. written to the *Hollands* Company at *Pollicat*. It being in substance, That the *English* Company are not Ignorant of the Design the *Dutch* Company now hath in making themselves Masters in *Metchapotam*.

That they could wish that the ruining of the *English* Commerce, were not the main End, the *Hollanders* now a long time had practised these Tricks: Particularly at *Bantam*, and since at *Chimatra*; but that the *Hollanders* were as yet to be responsible unto them.

That they have remarked that the *Hollanders* in all their Treaties they make with the *Indian* Kings and Princes, have endeavoured to exclude their Company from Traffick in their Countries and Ports.

That this Design is now discovered and resented in *Europe*; that their Presumption is too great to impose Laws to the *English* in such a manner; that now, since they are Possessors of *Metchapotam*, they will have the *English* to comport themselves, as to their Commerce there, according to their Pleasure: But the *English* are not obliged to follow their Order: That the House and the Ground upon which their Magazine is built, is an Heritage acquired by their own Money.

That upon these Grounds they counsel them to act with Discretion, and agreeing to Justice.

That they in the mean while will continue to traffick as formerly, and counsel the *Hollanders* not to interrupt them, lest they should attract sad Consequences contrary to their Interest.

A Letter of Mr. *Samuel Pots*, written to Mr. *Clement Chardin*, and to the Council.

Indrapanno, the 23d. *Sept.* 1686.

It contains, First, A Relation of the state of some of the Affairs of the *English* Company.

Mr. *Pots* remits them to a certain Paper of the 26th. of *July*, to be informed of the Cause of his Voyage to *Batacapas*; and why he took with him so much of the Companies Effects.

He gives Reasons why he did not wait for Orders or Command, before he undertook the Voyage: That it was, because the two Sons of the Emperor, and the *Mandarins*, had extreamly pressed him to hasten the Voyage as much as could be, lest the *Hollanders* being advertised of the Design of the *English*, should settle themselves there before, and so the *English* be frustrated of their Enterprize.

He departed, as he saith, from *Indrapanna* the 16th. of *July*; taking with him forty men, Domesticks and Soldiers, going with them to *Pagason*, to meet there the two Sons of the Emperor *Manuncabbo*, who waited them to go together to *Batancapas*, being in all 2000, there to settle the *English*. That after five days Voyage they arrived with the Emperor and the two Princes; and that the Emperor had bid the *English* to settle themselves there.

That three days before they arrived, the *Hollanders* had settled and fortified themselves there upon a Rock on the other side of the River, notwithstanding that the Emperor and the *Mandarins* had commanded them to retire; telling them, That he had given the Countrey to the King of *Great Britain*, to settle the *English* Company

Company there ; and that he had never given Permission to the *Dutch* to Reside there.

That the same day of his arriving at *Batancapas*, the *Hollanders* had sent him a Protest ; counselling him to take good heed of the *Malayans*, because they complained that the *English* had wronged them by settling at *Bancola* and at *Indraponna* ; places which, they said, had formerly been given unto them.

That at the end of two days, he sent them another Protest.

That the day after his arriving, the Emperor and his two Sons arrived ; and themselves planted the Pavillion of the King of *England*.

That the *Hollanders* had fortified themselves as much as they could.

That during the three first weeks there was no opposition on the one or other part, although the *English* did often press the *Mallayans* to fall upon the *English*.

That the *Hollanders*, seeing that after all their Perswasions, the *Mallayans* would do nothing ; forced them to retire further up into the Country, about three Miles towards the North ; with design (as the Emperor and his men believed) to waste the Country, the Houses, and especially the City of *Batancapas*.

That to prevent this Desolation, the Emperor and his two Sons had drawn back their Forces, except 60 or 70 *Mallayans*, whom they left there for to cover their Works.

That after the Retreat of these Troops, the *Hollanders* in *Batancapas*, the day after, being the 23^d. of *August*, on a Friday, and on the Sunday, had shot with their greatest Cannons at the People as they came to

to the Market, in hope to make them afraid, and no more to supply the *English*, or to bring them any more Provisions.

That a Cannon-bullet with two Points, striking a Tree near the Palisado of the *English* Fort, burst asunder in two Pieces.

That the day after they had dispatched Mr. *Samuel Worly* to the *Hollanders*, to know of them the Reason wherefore they had shot at the Magazine of the *English*, and their Men; and to tell their Commander they would send a piece of the Bullet to the King of *England*, and inform him of the Affront they had done to his Subjects: But the Commander not being then present, Mr. *Worly* had done the Message to another Gentleman that had the Command in the absence of the other; the said Officer should have answered, That he much wondred they should make such a work of one or two Cannon-shot; and pointing with his Finger to divers Pieces not far off from him, should have said, Behold there a great many more, which shall be shot off: And not failing of his Word, the same afternoon 21 *August*, he made two shot more, after the same manner as before.

That the *Mallayans* being affrighted, the greater part which remained with the *English* deserted them.

That the *Hollanders* being advertised hereof, embarked in their Chalops the *Mallayans*, with a number of *Dutch* Soldiers.

That they fired continually their Great Guns while they were in their Barks; and at length having set foot on Land, they with Fury assaulted the small number of *Mallayans*, which were for the *English*; set on fire their Palisado; and having put to flight the said *Mallayans*, they fell upon the *English* which were at the Entrance of the Palisado.

*

That

That a certain man named *Mackelon*, an Officer of the *Hollanders*, told him, That except he sought to escape, the *Mallayans* would kill him.

That not fearing their Threats, the *Hollanders* had commanded the *Mallayans* to assault the *English*; but the *Mallayans* testifying their dislike by refusing to do it, the Ensign-bearer set himself in the Front, forced an entrance into the Fort; being followed of some *Mallayans*, and about forty *Hollanders*.

That these Troops were no sooner past the Pallisado, but they said to them and the other *English*, That if ever they entred more into the Fort, they might expect nothing else but to be fallen upon.

That at the very same instant the *Dutch* Soldiers and the *Mallayans* began to plunder, carrying away all they thought was of any worth, and gave it into the Hands of their Commanders: And while they were thus pillaging, the *Dutch* Soldiers in contempt, brake and tore in pieces the Flag of the King of *England*, which was set up there.

That after all these Violences, the foresaid Officer, by Order of the Commander, prayed him to retire on the side of the *Hollanders*; promising in the name of the Commander, they would restore the Merchandize, Effects, Silver-work, Cannon, and all what might appertain to the *English*, and what should be found in the Hands of the *Mallayans*.

That he thereupon going to the Commander named *Mackabon*, he instead of performing what was promised, answered him, He could do nothing in it; and that what the *Mallayans* had taken, was justly acquired, and they could not be constrained to render the same: However, as for the Cannon, he would endeavour they might be restored.

But coming again to him, after he had ordered men and a Boat to take in the Cannon, there came some of his men and said, That in case we would have the Cannon, the *Mallyans* pretended to have 500 Dollars for them.

Seeing then too apparently, that in this and in all other things the *English* were meerly deluded, he embarked his Soldiers and Men that were left, and returned to *Indrapanna* the 25. of *August*.

High and Mighty Lords,

WE have received your Puissant Highnesses Letter, and therewith your Resolution of the first of this present, with an insertion of the Memorial presented to your Puissant Highnesses, with an Annex by the Marquis of *Albiville*, Envoy Extraordinary of his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*; which said Memorial containeth Complaints against the transactions and doings of the Ministers of the *Netherlandish* Company at *Maslapatam* upon the Coast of *Cormandel*, and at *Batancapas* upon the West Coast of *Sumatra*, with their Request of Reparation; concerning which, your Puissant Highnesses require information by us. We may not omit, High and Mighty Lords, to propose, with all dutiful respect to your Puissant Highnesses, That forasmuch as the said Appendix is in effect the Contents of such Letters which the *English* Company, as they pretend, have lately received out of the *Indies*, divers particulars are rehearsed in what manner the things they complain of were there transacted, of which we, by reason our Ships are not yet arrived, tho expected every hour, cannot have perfect knowledge: May it therefore please your Puissant Highnesses

not

not to construe it amiss, that we defer the same a while; however we say aforehand, that the said Complaints, as they are proposed in the said Memorial, are of two parts.

First, Against the conduct of our people, in their actions at *Maslapatnam*: And secondly, upon the West-Coast of *Sumatra*, with the wrong done to the *English* at both places.

As to the first, we apprehend, that by the information we had the last yeart out of *India*, and by another hand, (setting aside what we are yet expecting) we want no matter fully to justify the transactions of our people there, and to demonstrate the ungroundedness of the foresaid Complaints.

And what concerns the second, namely, That by force we should have hindred them, that they could, nor might settle themselves in the Country of the Prince of *Indrapanna*, nor build Forts where they pleased; whereas that Prince, according to what they affirm, had made over that Country to them, although we cannot directly discover the perfect state and constitution of that business, until the Ships, which we daily expect be arrived; nevertheless, we are able, by the information we had the last year concerning it, to affirm from the contents of those Letters, That the *English*, by reason of the unhealthfulness of that Country, and the mortality it brought upon their men, with other difficulties, were intended, yea, did actually prepare to depart thence, so that we thought to have mentioned nothing more, nor troubled your Puissant Highnesses with that business, but have past it by in silence; but seeing out the foregoing Appendix we find it otherwise, we shall nor may not neglect to produce with the first opportunity unto your Puissant Highnesses our just complaints, and withal to shew the

the injuries, losses and intrusions of the *English* upon the propriety and right, which we (as to the West-coast) for a very long time have had and acquired, and which we yet have the actual possession and injoyment of, and can prove, that they continually have sought to debauch, and draw from us these Princes, who, in acknowledgment of the benefits and services they received from us, and amongst many other, that we had delivered them, at our exceeding Charge and Expences, out of the hands of their Enemies under whose yoke they were brought; and moreover, at whose Request we have by solemn Contracts taken upon us, and promised to defend them against all and every one who should offer to do any injury or violence unto them; and for which they have declared us for their Sovereigns, and in especial also that forementioned Prince of *Indraponna*, in whose Country they have built a Fort, endeavouring forcibly to thrust us out of our possession, by depriving us of the injoyment we had: And yet they themselves confess that our people on the West-Coast have protested against the injuries they did to them, while they sought to settle themselves at *Boucoulo* and *Indraponna*, Countries and places, as the real truth is, belonging to us, of which the Contracts are in our hands time out of mind; and yet they cannot deny, that their people have set themselves against us by building of Forts to keep us out; yea, they complain, that we, by raising a Fort, have injured and prevented them, and yet this is all the damage and wrong, according to their own saying, we have done them. If, indeed, the *English* could make it out, and maintain that they have a right to come into a Country, of which the Sovereignty is made over to us, be-

side other engagements we have there, tho as they say, by consent of the said Prince (although that is not by us owned as true) to build Forts thereby to draw the Commerce into their hands, with the secluding of us, to whom the right is only belonging, and yet we not have just cause, by raising a Fort to prevent them; or that hereby they should have a main Action against us: Certainly this must needs come from another Law than hitherto hath been known to the World. They accuse us, that we, by *privative* Contracts, have sought every where to keep them from Trading, and yet they make their Appeal to such like Contracts which themselves have made there. The *English* Company shews, that they wilfully continue in their custom, to make always complaints, how impertinent or ungrounded soever, thereby to pre-occupy the World, yea, to make an impression even in the Inhabitants of this State it self, as if we sought nothing else, but made it our whole business to oppose and be thwarting of the *English*, as amongst other their complaints, this also may apparently be seen in the business of *Bantam*, which occasioned such commotion and clatter almost in all places, and concerning which, the Information stated by this Chamber above a year ago, and presented to your Puissant Highnesses, hath clearly manifested what is to be judged of the carriage and conduct of the *Netherlandish* Company in that matter, which in the first was so odiously set forth. But forasmuch as it is our intention, after the arrival of our Ships, whose return from the *Indies* we dayly expect, more amply, by the permission of your Puissant Highnesses, to treat of these and other things,

when

when we shall have further light by the evidences
we expect in those Ships, and to shew the injuries
offered us ; we will herewith conclude, praying, &c.

Beneath flood,

High and Mighty Lords,

Your most humble Servants,

The Directors of the *East-Indie* Com-
pany of the Chamber of *Amsterdam*,
and from thence,

In the Margin,

In *Amsterdam*, 7. Aug. 1687.

F I N I S:
